FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 NOVEMBER 1980

American Hostages

Raja'i Speech--In a speech given at a 4 November ceremony outside the U.S. Embassy, carried live by Tehran radio, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i declared that the government will "take charge" of the hostages and not take a "backward step on any issue." Raja'i said the holding of the hostages was beneficial to Iran in that it had clearly identified the country's true relationship with the United States, allowed it to sever relations with this "tyrannical and oppressive power" with "awareness and understanding" and made the Iranian people realize that they had to stand on their own feet politically, economically, socially and culturally. According to Raja'i, the hostage taking created "pride and dignity" for the Iranian people and gave them a "sense of self-confidence" in realizing that they could manage without "America and its mercenaries." Continuing in his praise of the students' action, he said it had forced "everybody" to "refrain" from demonstrating the "least leaning" toward the West and from activities that could profit the West "even a little." He added that the United States is afraid only of a "revolutionary people" and that so long as Iran maintains its revolutionary standards the superpowers will not "come to terms" with it. In its turn, Raja'i declared, Iran will "refuse to indicate...any leaning toward these oppressors."

Raja'i-Khomeyni Meeting--According to Tehran radio, Prime Minister Raja'i and Minister of State for Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi met with Ayatollah Khomeyni on 4 November and reported to him on the hostages issue. The radio cited Raja'i as saying that he and Nabavi had raised "problems that had arisen following the approval of the Majlis in connection with the handover of the hostages to the government and other issues related to it" and informed him of the messages that Iran and the United States had exchanged. Raja'i said Khomeyni "seriously urged us to implement what the Majlis approved in accordance with the Islamic Shari'ah and the Islamic revolution."

Reagan Election--According to Tehran radio's Arabic service, a spokesman for Prime Minister Raja'i said the election of Ronald Reagan would have no effect on the hostages issue which, he said, will "take its natural course."

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Saddam Husayn Speech--In a 4 November speech to the National Assembly, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, President Saddam Husayn reiterated the oft-stated Iraqi reasons for going to war against Iran and elaborated somewhat on his government's military and political strategy in the conflict. Replying to Western media comments that Iraq's military plans were "slow" and "copied from the Soviets," Saddam Husayn said that when it became "essential" to purge Al-Muhammarah (Khorramshahr) the Iraqi Army did so, and in the same way it will capture any target to achieve its goals. He went on to say that decisions on whether or not to advance are made in accordance with what is deemed "suitable" to force Iran to recognize Iraqi rights "in all the sectors" and with the arrangements believed most propitious for ensuring the security of the army. Saddam Husayn declared that Iraq recognizes and accepts the possibility of a "protracted war" and that it is prepared to fight until the enemy accepts Iraqi "rights." He denied that such a conflict would result in shortages of arms and spare parts, as these could be obtained from "friends" throughout the world. However, he stressed that for the present Iraq has good weapons and all the spare parts it needs. The president reiterated that Iraq is willing to withdraw from Iranian territory in return for "recognition of our complete rights," and he noted that "everybody knows that the longer a nation stays in a territory, the more rights it gains." Alluding to Khomeyni's repeated calls for the overthrow of his government, Saddam Husayn said Khomeyni is "beset by illusions."

Iranian Mediation Rejection--PARS carried a Foreign Ministry statement reaffirming Iran's rejection of mediation, arbitration and efforts to arrange a cease-fire by "individual or collective meetings held or to be held by the authorities of different governments" and its determination to continue the war until the "complete removal of aggression."

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported that over 100 Iraqis had been killed in fighting on the Abadan front in a 24-hour period from 3 to 4 November. The radio said there had been heavy fighting on the northern bank of the Bahmanshir River and around the city's Zolfaqari district and that Iraqi troops were trying to penetrate Abadan from positions established in Fayyaz district. It also claimed that Iranian commando raids into the western sector of Khuninshahr (Khorramshahr) are continuing to cause the Iraqis heavy losses. A communique issued by the Iranian Joint Staff, carried by Tehran radio, claimed that 130 Iraqis had been killed in a battle west of Dezful, and further Tehran radio reports added that Iranian forces had achieved successes in clashes in the region of the Karkheh River, on the Dub-e Herdan front and in Susangerd and Gilan-e Gharb. The radio also reported intensified fighting in (Kan-e Zar) and Shur-e Shirin and on the Mehran front. Another Iranian Joint Staff communique, carried by Tehran radio, reported Iranian air attacks on military targets in Irbil, Kirkuk, Badrah and Al-Kut and on communications lines between Al-Basrah and Al-Faw. According to the communique, the air force also continued support operations in southern Khuzestan.

Iranian Domestic Affairs

PARS reported that Prime Minister Raja'i introduced new ministers of justice and labor to the Majlis. Raja'i said he had submitted six candidates for foreign minister to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, who had "refused them all," and he went on to note that Ayatollah Khomeyni had "positive ideas about some of them." He further said he had sent a telegram to Bani-Sadr and "anticipated" that the president would agree to the appointment of a foreign minister "at this crucial time."

Israel

Asked by a Jerusalem radio correspondent for his reaction to the election of Ronald Reagan, Prime Minister Menahem Begin spoke of the President-elect's "friendship for Israel" and expressed the hope that there will be "tight cooperation" between the two countries. Begin added that "there is no reason" for the autonomy talks to cease until the inauguration on 20 January and that one can still "certainly speak of a summit" before the end of the year.

In an interview with the radio, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir also mentioned President-elect Reagan's "friendship" for Israel and his "understanding" of its needs and expressed the hope for "fruitful cooperation" between the United States and Israel during his administration. He went on to say that while Israel has "differences of opinion" with President Carter, he has demonstrated "great friendship" toward Israel and has been of "considerable aid" in the peace process and that the Carter administration will be remembered "favorably" in Israeli history.

Egypt

In a speech marking agriculturalists day, carried live by Cairo radio, President Anwar as-Sadat praised President Carter as a "statesman" who has acted with "honesty and faithfulness" in his dealings with Egypt both in the peace process and on a bilateral basis. As-Sadat went on to congratulate President-elect Reagan and stated that the peace process will always require a "basic U.S. role" in order to bear fruit. He declared that "the offer I made regarding the convening of a tripartite conference is still valid," and he said he would ask his foreign minister to make the required contacts in order to convene the summit.

Afghanistan

Vakhan-e 'Olya area--Karachi radio, citing an unidentified news agency dispatch, reported that the Soviet Union has been "quietly annexing" Vakhan-e 'Olya, a spur of Afghanistan which borders Pakistan and the PRC, over the past 6 months. The radio said the integration, now in its final phase, is being carried out through the "large-scale" introduction of Soviet troops--primarily from the adjoining Soviet republic of Tadzhikistan--into the area, and it added that the USSR has been improving the communications infrastructure linking the USSR to Vakhan-e 'Olya.

Babrak Karmal Return--TASS reported that Babrak Karmal had returned to Kabul after completing an official visit to the USSR from 16 to 24 October followed by a "few days" stay in Moscow for a "brief rest" and "medical treatment."

OPEC News Agency

According to the Tunisian press agency TAP, the OPEC NEWS AGENCY has begun transmissions from Vienna. TAP said the new press service will receive dispatches from the 13 OPEC states and from correspondents working for the national news agencies of those states and will concentrate on energy issues and the oil policies of OPEC and its member countries.

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ARAB, ISLAMIC LEAGUE OFFICIAL DENOUNCES AL-QADHDHAFI

LD041635 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 3 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Harun al-Mujaddadi, deputy secretary general of the Constituent Assembly of the League of Islamic and Arab Peoples and head of Afghanistan's office in Cairo, sent a telegram to King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia and Crown Prince and Prime Minister Amir Fahd denouncing Al-Qadhdhafi's attitude toward the Islamic religion and its principles and sublime ideals. He said that every Muslim and believer strongly denounces Al-Qadhdhafi's hostile attitude to Islam and Muslims.

The deputy secretary general also sent a similar telegram to Muhammad al-Harakan, secretary general of the Islamic League, in Mecca.

YASIR 'ARAFAT CHAIRS JOINT COMMAND MEETING

NC0[illegible]0739 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has presided over a meeting of the joint command attended by the secretaries general of the Palestinian revolution groups, the Lebanese Nationalist Movement Central political Council Executive Committee members, and a number of the PLO Executive Committee members.

During the meeting the conferees discussed the Israeli military escalations and reinforcements in southern Lebanon, the new developments in Lebanon and the activities of Lebanese groups allied with Israel and their threats to escalate their operations, thus endangering the Lebanese arena during this grave stage through which the Arab nation is passing. The latest developments in the Arab world were also discussed at the meeting.

The joint command decided to hold a series of meetings of their various committees: The security committee will hold a meeting to strengthen the security situation in the nationist areas and the higher coordination committee will meet to follow up developments in Lebanon. The brother commander is scheduled to preside over a meeting of the Higher Military Council to discuss the situation at the military level.

The joint command decided to contact all Lebanese political forces in order to brief them on the serious situation in view of the threats by Lebanese forces allied with Israel.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES SOLIDARITY MESSAGE FROM WFDY

NC041749 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Brother commander Abu 'Ammar today received a telegram of solidarity from the World Federation of Democratic Youths [WFDY] in which the WFDY condemns the imperialist and Zionist plots against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. The WFDY also condemns the continuing Zionist acts of aggression against the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese national movement.

The telegram says: The Zionist acts of aggression come within the context of the policy of annexation [of territory], settlement and expansionism- a policy described as a permanent one by terrorist Begin.

The WFDY also expresses its firm solidarity with the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, who are waging a just struggle for the right to determine their own fate and to set up an independent Palestinian state. The WFDY also expresses support for the Palestinian people's solidarity with the Lebanese people and their national movement.

BAHRAIN

AMIR NAMES MEMBERS OF OIL SUPREME COUNCIL

NC041855 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in English 1540 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Manama, 4 Nov (GNA)--Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, issued today an amiri decree nominating the members of oil supreme council.

The decree said that the council is to be led by H.E. Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Bahrain's premier, and includes Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, the foreign minister; Mr Yusuf Ahmad ash-Shirawi, minister of development and industry; Mr Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim, minister of finance and national economy; Mr Majid al-Jishi, minister of works, power and water, and Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman ibn Muhammad Al Khalifah, minister of labour and social affairs.

The duration of their membership in the council will be three years, effective from the date of issuing this decree.

KUWAIT

OIL MINISTER SAYS OPEC SESSION WILL NOT BE POSTPONED

LD050922 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0849 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 5 Nov (KUNA)--AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM today cites Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah as saying that a ministerial meeting of OPEC, due to be held on the Indonesian island of Bali next month, will be held as scheduled. He added that the half yearly conference of the OPEC oil ministers will not be postponed.

AL-WATAN COMPARES MIDEAST POLICIES OF CARTER, REAGAN

LD041112 Kuwait KUNA in English 1034 GMT 4 Nov 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Kuwait, 4 Nov (KUNA)--AL-WATAN on the Gulf and the American elections:

"The results of the American elections, appearing Wednesday, are of major concern not only to the American citizens but also to many other countries in the world. They are also of direct interest to us in the Gulf region and to the Arabs now more than ever.

"What are the consequences of Carter's regaining presidency or of Reagan's entry to the White House?

"Carter's policy in the Middle East had three aims: The continuation of oil supplies to the U.S. and its allies, preserving Israel and planting it in the Arab body in the Middle East and spreading and maintaining the U.S. influence in the region and banishing the Soviets.

"Carter has openly declared only a few days ago that his primary concern in his foreign policy is the Gulf region and Israel's security.

"Carter was often criticized for his policies in Iran and does not want to repeat that mistake. That is why the return of Carter to the U.S. presidency, contrary to many simple individuals belief in our region, will set a new American moderate policy in the Middle East, for his (?future) steps will be more confusing and subjective than the past four years.

He will not be free from internal pressures for he does not represent himself nor his family but rather continued interests now and in future.

"What about Reagan? This man will revive Kissinger's plan even if Kissinger himself was not included in his administration and Kissinger's plans are well known to us in this Arab region and they can be summarized as increasing Arab internal disintegration (take Lebanon as an example) and strengthening of Israel's power at the expense of Arab interests.

"In both cases the big loser in the return of either candidates are the Arabs and particularly we here in the Gulf region."

SAUDI ARABIA

ARABS WANT 'OPEN MIND' FROM NEXT U.S. PRESIDENT

LD041346 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Hashim Abduh Hashim commentary]

[Excerpt] We in the Middle East region are not concerned how the American presidential elections end; this is decided upon by the American people who no doubt are conscious of their interests. Indeed, we are not concerned whether the incumbent in the White House is a Republican, a Democrat or an Independent. But what is of concern to the Arab nation is that there should be new understanding of their questions, a sincere desire to know their position and positive measures to serve the cause of peace and stability in the region.

Like the rest of the peoples of the world, we in the Middle East look forward to a stable and calm life undisturbed by the rivalry of the big powers at our expense. The Arab and Islamic nations as well as all the peace-loving peoples want to see the return of the Palestinian people to their land and the establishment of their own independent state there, the full retrieval of the occupied territory, the liberation of the Al-Aqsa mosque and the return of Jersualem to its sovereign Arab position by virtue of its history, reality and situation.

The Arab nation also wants stability in all parts of the region because it has suffered much from the interference of foreign forces, their ambitions and activities. Also in some of their countries they suffered much from backwardness.

This is what the region wants and looks forward to securing. To achieve this end it is prepared to cooperate with any side displaying understanding and which is capable of making a real contribution in the right direction.

If the new incumbent of the White House is prepared to approach Arab aspirations and expectations with an open mind, every Arab will show a desire to cooperate with him to build real peace and stability and to consecrate the full concepts of justice, right and freedom.

On the other hand, if there are continued attempts to ignore Arab rights and give full support for Israel while glossing over the strong interests which link the United States to the Arabs, such a negative attitude would not bring new elements for understanding between the two sides and indeed would contribute nothing to peace and stability in the region. We, however, are certain that peace would not only be in the interests of the Arabs but also of all sides and the entire international community.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. ELECTION, BILATERAL RELATIONS

LD051216 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Excerpt] Although the triumph at dawn today of Mr Ronald Reagan in the election for U.S. President is a matter of concern first and foremost to the American people, it nevertheless has its effect on the course of events in the international field. The event cannot be overlooked or discussed in isolation from current international issues which are being discussed by the world community in an attempt to find solutions to them.

We in the Saudi Arabian Kingdom, bound to the American people and their leaders by relations based on mutual respect and interests common to the peoples of the two countries, most clearly realize that the national interests of both countries inspire the leaderships of Saudi Arabia and the United States because they spring from the common understanding as to how relations between friends should be. They are relations the American people are anxious to see steadily develop in the interests of both countries and peoples.

UAE

CABINET APPROVES GENERAL PETROLEUM CORPORATION

GF031352 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Vice President and Prime Minister Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum presided over the weekly Cabinet meeting this morning. The Cabinet approved a bill to establish the UAE General Petroleum Corporation with capital of 400 million dirhams. The bill appoints Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Dr Man'i ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah chairman of the corporation's board of directors. The board will include the under secretaries of the Ministries of Petroleum and Natural Resources, Finance and Industry, Planning, Labor and Social Affairs, Economy and Trade, and Electricity and Water and a number of Petroleum Ministry officials.

The bill states that the corporation will carry out the activities and projects that will insure the following:

1. Storing, transporting and distributing oil derivatives in all parts of the state and limiting their quantities and areas of storage.

2. Designing, constructing, maintaining and operating the equipment, tools and machinery needed to carry out corporation activities.

3. Carrying out research and studies and training UAE nationals in all areas of the corporation's activities.

4. Carrying out all activities charged by the Cabinet.

It is expected that the new corporation will start its activities next year.

OIL MINISTER SAYS NO INCREASE IN OIL PRODUCTION

NC031007 Doha QNA in Arabic 0925 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 Nov (QNA)--UAE Oil and Mineral Resources Minister Dr Mani' Sa'id al-Utaybah has reaffirmed that his country will not increase its oil production to meet the needs of the states suffering from the suspension of oil supplies resulting from the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

In a statement published by the Abu Dhabi paper AL-ITTIHAD today, Dr al-'Utaybah says that the UAE had previously announced a fixed position on this matter and specified a daily increase of 50,000 barrels to be exported totally to France at the instructions of President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan.

French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing had expressed a wish for this increase to Shaykh Zayid when he stopped in Abu Dhabi last month on his way to Beijing.

PDRY

CHAIRMAN, ETHIOPIAN MINISTER HOLD COOPERATION TALKS

LD031734 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 3 Nov 80 EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received this afternoon at his office, Comrade Tesfaye Shewayeh, member of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia Central Committee and minister of culture and sports, with whom he had a cordial discussion on cultural and scientific cooperation between Democratic Yemen and socialist Ethiopia and on the implementation program for 1981-82, signed yesterday by our minister of culture and tourism and the Ethiopian minister of culture and sports.

The brother secretary general remarked on the deep relations linking the Yemeni and Ethiopian revolutions and the identical nature of the goals which they are struggling to achieve. We described the extensive relations between the two countries, including the cultural and scientific agreement, as expressions of the true desire of the two countries to develop cooperation and the benefits derived from exchanges of experience.

The Ethiopian minister said that he is pleased to be visiting Democratic Yemen and to meet the secretary general, as well as being able to learn about our country's experiences in the cultural and scientific spheres.

The brother secretary general requested the Ethiopian minister to convey his greetings to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman of friendly Ethiopia.

The meeting was attended by Brother Rashid Muhammad Thabit, member of the Central Committee and minister of culture and tourism, and the comrade charge d'affaires of the Ethiopian Embassy in Aden.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON EFFECTS OF U.S. ELECTION

JN051213 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1110 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Cairo, 5 Nov (MENA)--Commenting on the outcome of the U.S. election and Ronald Reagan's victory, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said: In view of the U.S. role as a full partner in the all-out and just peace process, whose guidelines were laid down by signing the Camp David accords, we are confident that this full U.S. participation in the peace process is a firm U.S. policy and that it will consequently continue for the sake of achieving the next steps of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty by realizing full autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza in preparation for the Palestinians determining their fate and future in accordance with their legitimate rights.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister added that the U.S. role, in accordance with the Camp David accords, as a full partner in the just peace process is extremely vital for achieving peace and stability in the Middle East and preserving the interests of the West in the area. This will positively affect international peace and security, which is given a special priority by the United States in its capacity as one of the superpowers which is keen on stabilizing international relations on the basis of respect of sovereignty, independence and prosperity of all the world's peoples.

On his expectations about the future of Egyptian-U.S. relations in light of Ronald Reagan's victory, Kamal Hasan 'Ali explained in his statement that these relations emanate from the relations linking the Egyptian and U.S. peoples and their desire to develop these relations in all fields to achieve the two people's interests and their desire to constructively participate in giving a thrust to the chances for peace and stability in the area. This is an extremely vital matter for the Egytian and U.S. peoples. He said: We must not forget that the disengagement agreements between the two sides started with the U.S. side under the Republican administration during the era of Ford and Kissinger.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister added: While greeting and praising President Carter's efforts in the signing of the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, we wish new President Reagan all success for the sake of completing the steps started by these agreements in order to reach a just solution for the Palestinian problem by means of an all-out, just and lasting peace in the area.

In conclusion, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: There is no doubt that Egypt will exert all its energies in coordination with the new U.S. administration to achieve all these vital objectives.

KHALIL INTERVIEWED ON CAMP DAVID, NEGOTIATIONS, U.S. ROLE

LD041615 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 3 Nov 80 p 3

[Interview given to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT by Egyptian NDP Deputy Leader for Political Affairs Mustafa Khalil in Cairo--date not given]

[Text] Cairo--It is being reiterated that Israel is now aiming at dividing autonomy into three stages. What is your stand on what is being suggested?

[Answer] We are committed to the Camp David agreement and the basic principles contained in it with regard to autonomy and its machinery, the need for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces, and the transfer of the military government's powers and civilian administration to the autonomous authority. We do not mean the transfer of the military powers, because the autonomous authority will not be a military rule. This military rule will be replaced by an elected council which will exercise the powers of self-government in a democratic manner.

Naturally, the withdrawal of the Israeli forces to agreed positions, the reduction of these forces and the formation of the Palestinian self-government machinery pending negotiations on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza sector are scheduled basic principles that are contained in Camp David. Therefore, any alteration to these principles or timetable will be considered a departure from the agreement and ought to be negotiated and approved by the parties which signed the Camp David agreement. A unilateral imposition of any fait accompli is unacceptable.

[Question] Israel recently presented a note proposing that the Palestinians be given a role in charting the policies affecting the territories in the West Bank and Gaza strip. What is your view on this note?

[Answer] An Israeli initiative cannot be judged before its contents and its conformity or inconsistency with the ratified Camp David agreements are known. One must not be satisfied with the heading of a subject, because such headings are sometimes subject to conditions and definitions that divest them of their content. Therefore, I cannot pass judgement on this subject before learning the details of the proposal itself. At present, there are no details.

[Question] Is Camp David now not sufficient for achieving permanent, just and lasting peace? The American election could lead to a situation where Camp David might not be accepted.

[Answer] We have the European initiative which, in my opinion, represents a basic turn in three directions, despite the fact that it has not yet defined the method which the EEC countries propose for implementing the principles of the initiative, which is based on the UN resolutions on which Camp David is founded.

The directions I mentioned are: The initiative has neither conflicted with Camp David nor detracted from its value. The initiative contains a recognition by the European states, including those which have been completely supporting Israel, of the need for resolving the Palestinian issue and for solving the problem in accordance with the UN resolutions and not according to Israel's wishes. The initiative also recognizes the need for the right of self-determination for the Palestinians in return for recognizing Israel.

We observe that the initiative, like Camp David, has not ruled out the PLO should it recognize Israel in return for Israel's recognition of the right of self-determination for the Palestinians.

Undoubtedly, these principles are very important and represent a change in world public opinion.

As for the American election and possible abandonment of the Camp David process, we are dealing with the American Government and not with a specific individual. Meanwhile, it is natural for us to give Carter the credit for what has been achieved and to recognize that he has gained a lot of experience and knowledge of the issue.

Therefore, Carter, like any U.S. president, recognized the special relationship between the United States and Israel, though in various degrees, and safeguards Israel's independence and gives it all the aid it requests. However, this does not mean that the American policy must support Israel's expansionist tendencies.

The Arab states have shown their desire for peace and recognized Israel. Therefore, Israel must withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and grant the Palestinians full autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza. These principles are binding on any U.S. president, be he Carter or any other person.

[Question] Carter's election rival Ronald Reagan proposed the settlement of Palestinians in Jordan as a situation to the problem as a whole.

[Answer] Such a proposal is completely outside the jurisdiction of any U.S. president because it primarily affects the Palestinians and their right to self-determination. This proposal cannot be accepted as an American policy to be imposed on the Palestinians and Jordanians.

Another point is that Reagan has forgotten or disregarded a basic matter, namely that the Palestinians have their own special identity of which we cannot divest them. On the emergence of the so-called Jewish question in Europe which resulted, among other things, in the emergence of the Zionist movement, the news in Eastern Europe rejected the principle of merging in the states in which they were living and insisted on being a separate entity, despite the fact that they had been living in these states and granted the right of citizenship. So how can Reagan ask the Palestinians, who are a people with an entity, heritage and culture, to abandon their identity?

It is true that the Palestinians are part of the Arab nation, but this does not mean that the Palestinian people should renounce their identity and be forced to merge against their will. That would be a kind of compulsory exile that would not lead to the solution of the issue. The need for solving the Palestinian issue is, in our view, the basis of stability in the area and of the prevention of foreign interference in it, and the guarantee of the establishment of a comprehensive peace, under the canopy of which the resources would be developed and the future of the Arabs would be built. Peace cannot be total and lasting unless it is just to all the parties.

[Question] Why does Egypt appear not to be eager to give Jerusalem priority in the negotiations and to prefer deferring this issue, even after the Knesset decided on making unified Jerusalem the capital of Israel?

[Answer] That is not so. The question of Jerusalem, as agreed in Camp David, is subject to negotiations. This does not mean that Egypt accepts Israel's claim that east Jerusalem can be ceded Israel. The status of Jerusalem is governed by Resolution 242, which provides for the impermissibility of annexing territory by force. Since Jerusalem is part of the territories occupied in 1967, what applies to the occupied territories applies to it.

When we say that the matter is subject to negotiations, we mean the definition of the nature of the relationship existing between the two Jerusalems--east and west. West Jerusalem is the capital of Israel, according to the status quo before 1967. As for east Jerusalem, it is Arab and an indivisible part of the West Bank. Egypt's declaration of the possibility of dividing lines between east and west Jerusalem and freedom of movement and joint services and projects does not mean that negotiations will be for annexing east Jerusalem to Israel but for drawing up the details for what I have just mentioned.

[Question] Are the autonmy talks merely an intelligence competition between Egypt and Israel or an act of courtesy between Carter and As-Sadat?

[Answer] This is an unrealistic interpretation because, first, it is absolutely not a question of courtesy to the American president. President as-Sadat has always been prepared to negotiate in order to achieve positive results for the Palestinian issue but, regrettably, the Israeli Government always raised obstacles in the way of these negotiations. Despite this, As-Sadat continued along this course until the Israeli Government openly and flagrantly violated the Camp David agreement by promulgating the statute on the annexation of east Jerusalem and proclaiming Jerusalem the undivided and eternal capital of Israel.

As far as we are concerned and in accordance with the UN resolutions, this law is null and void and cannot be acceptable, because it contradicts the Geneva conventions which stipulate that it is impermissible to annex territory by force. Therefore, when the Israeli Government issued that law, a pause was necessary in order to determine the stands of the negotiating parties. As-Sadat declared at the time the postponement of the negotiations pending the clarification of the stands of the various parties. Our stand is clear and frank and is not a matter of courtesy to Carter.

I believe that the interpretation of autonomy presented by the Israeli Government during the negotiations cannot be considered a correct interpretation of the international definition of autonomy or of the contents of the Camp David agreement. Israel's insistence on postponing the negotiation of the security issue is one of the reasons which obstructed the exchange of views on this general issue. While the American side gave excuses on the subject of security and incorporated in almost all the autonomous jurisdictions, it did so without dealing with and interpreting the concept of security in accordance with Camp David. In the Camp David agreement, security is clearly defined and it does not mean the security of Israel alone but the security of all the parties. It also means that security can be achieved through peace, the abolition of military rule and the establishment of Palestinian autonomy. Therefore, Israel's unjustifiable refusal during the negotiations to discuss the manner in which these principles should be implemented as the main reason for not reaching positive results. All these things happened according to Begin's instructions. Therefore, the success of the negotiations is contingent on a change in this stand. Will Begin accept that or not? This is the question we are asking.

[Question] Is it true that you opposed the granting by Egypt of any facilities to America?

[Answer] That is not true. I have not opposed granting facilities to America. However, There is a difference between facilities and bases. Facilities mean a temporary agreement linked to the circumstances which necessitated the granting of these facilities for a specified or unspecified period. Facilities also mean that, when granted, these facilities are subject to the wish of the state which grants them. As for bases, unlike facilities they are subject only to the state to which they belong, which has the right to use them without any interference from the host state. Therefore there are basic differences: the granting of facilities depends on certain cirsumstances. These facilities end with the end of these circumstances. This does not conflict with the state's sovereignty or its right to supervise these facilities and decide which should be used.

[Question] But, by granting facilities to America, Egypt is departing from its policy of nonalignment.

[Answer] Nonalignment means the nonalignment of the Third World states on any of the two superpowers. However, this also requires the two superpowers not to violate the sovereignty of the nonaligned states. If the Soviets for example occupy Afghanistan and threaten the nonaligned states in the Middle East, the granting of facilities to safeguard the independence and stability of these states cannot be considered contrary to the principle of nonalignment because, in such an event, we would be acting on a more important principle--the legitimate right of each state to defend itself against outside threats. This legitimate right of defense means self-defense and defense with the help of others.

[Question] Does this mean that the facilities are a support against the Soviets?

[Answer] Not a support against the Soviets. It is a policy that is basically designed to prevent either of the two superpowers from dominating or threatening the nonaligned states. I would like to emphasize that Egypt upholds the policy of nonalignment. When Cuba tried during the recent nonaligned conference to drag the nonaligned states onto the bandwagon of the Soviet Union, Egypt opposed it.

SADDAM HUSAYN ADDRESS TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY 4 NOV

JN041856 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1704 GMT 4 Nov 80

['Text" of speech by President Saddam Husayn to National Assembly in its second ordinary session in Baghdad on 4 November--recorded]

[Text] Actually, we came to see you. We did not come prepared to talk about whatever is on your mind. But since in our country policy is formulated in the open and matters are decided in broad daylight, we consider ourselves ready to talk about anything you want us to talk about.

Of course, what you want us to talk about in such a meeting, brothers, is the topic of the hour, namely, the conflict with those who wanted to violate Iraqi and Arab soil. You know that we have tried by every means to make the Iranian rulers change their present attitude.

Unfortunately, one cannot but be a true product of his own history. This also applies to nations. Just as you read your history, they also read their own history. But while you derive lessons, they derive meanness; and while you derive generosity, they derive intrigues.

One may say that the Iraqis are talking like racists. We cannot but be true to our history. And, throughout their history, Iraqis--whether Arabs on Kurds--were never racist. If there have been exceptions in Iran's old or modern history, these are not a true reflection of the Iraqi people's nature. We have proof to substantiate these facts.

The Iraqis have always been a source of great generosity to mankind. The Arabs have always been a major source of enlightenment and abundance for mankind. On the other hand, the Persians have always been invaders and aggressors, expanding to the deteriment of others and destroying other nations' civilizations. History provides ample proof before and after the advent of Islam.

Since we are speaking on the subject, we must pause at a basic point: Do we want the Persians to be real Muslims, or do we, as Muslims, reject them? No, we wish the Tehran rulers to be true Muslims, because the nature of any true Muslim cannot conflict with the nature of the Arabs which has been endorsed in the holy Koran and by the other heavenly religions.

A true Muslim cannot but wish for the Arabs to be their own masters. He cannot but wish for the Arabs to be strong. Whoever tries to humiliate the Arabs cannot be a Muslim.

He who attempts to humiliate the Arabs cannot be a Muslim. I say this not out of pan-Arab fanaticism. You know the significance of the faith which exists in this country, the faith in the land. You also understand the heavenly faith in which you believe. Both these faiths are devoid of any fanaticism or narrow thinking. We do not speak about these facts in order to overexaggerate them or the history of 1,400 years. Our ideas are inspired by the heavely faiths and we believe in them in our modern life. Our ideas are the legitimate offspring of the heavenly faith and constitute the necessary responses to modern developments in life. The Koran is Arabic, and the prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him is Arab. The language of the inhabitiants of paradise is Arabic. The instances found in the Koran are representative mainly of the human relations in the Arab homeland. These instances deal with human issues that are issues of mankind as a whole.

If some people want to reverse the position and make out of Tehran the place where God's message descended, we tell him that if this was possible, God, praise be upon Him. should have chosen a prophet in Tehran, India or China or in the Soviet Union or in America or in any region. There was insistence that the messengers and prophets should be from this land. It is a divine insistence and I can speak no more about this with brevity. This means that God, praise by upon him, appreciates the fact that those who can shoulder the significance of this humanitarian message as divined by him are the Arabs and they must have a leading role in this. This is the base of our belief. Ever since humanity came in need of a guide from heaven, God has insisted that the guide who will deputize for Him must be an Arab. We will be happy if a good man appears anywhere, whether in the Arab homeland or outside, but we must understand these facts. We must understand that those who want to deal with the Arabs from above cannot be Muslims. Those who respect the Arabs' rights, their sovereignty and their security are good. He who talks about Islam and does not respect these things cannot be a Muslim. He can only be a new cover and a new colored expression for Mazdaism. This is the reality.

With what right and under what legitimate pretext are children and women killed on the streets of Baghdad and in other places in the Iraqi towns? This occurred before 4 September, the date of their large-scale aggression against Iraq. This also occurred before 22 September, the day we retaliated against their aggression which began prior to this date.

Don't you remember how children and young men and women were killed on the streets of Baghdad? Their only crime was that they were Iraqis who believed in life, dignity, construction and their mission and they posed a threat to others. These others thought that the course of these young men and women clashed with their cunning course. You remember all this. Every Iraqi remembers this and many Arabs saw films about it.

Their ill-reputed leader, the so-called President Bani-Sadr, threatened that if the Persian army marched on Baghdad, we would not be able to repulse it. This was unjustified. It was an expression of deceitful, venomous and empty arrogance. They behaved as if their revolution erupted only so that they could take their revenge from Iraq and only to proceed along their dark history, behaving like the shah, who also had his fill of the Iraqis in 12 months of fighting from 11 March 1974 until 7 March 1975-- the treaty was made on 6 March--when the agent pocket collapsed. The outcome of these 12 months of fighting was a total of 60,000 Iraqi citizens and armed forces martyred and wounded.

Their deceit and cunning is responsible for all this bloodshed. Their deceitful path was always against Iraq. Instead of establishing bridges of relations founded on respect for rights and good neighborliness, they laid bridges for sabotage, cunning, killing and destruction.

They continued to imagine that they could humiliate the Iraqi people until 22 September. They thought that they could turn the Iraqi people into servants, just as they turned the Arabs of Arabistan, the Kurds of Iran, the Baluchis of Iran and the Azerbayjanis of Iran into servants and miserable peasants. We have reminded them several times that the Iraqis of today are not the Iraqis of 20 years ago. They are of the same material, the same soil, the same air and they drink the same water; but their abilities, their sense of responsibility, their readiness to build a better life and their readiness to offer sacrifices have changed for the better. Everybody should understand this fact.

Since ancient history, the Iraqis have never accepted humiliation. However, they lacked many things; primarily, they lacked a level of harmony between them and those who led them, a level that rejects humiliation, disgrace and bargaining. You have heard these words before. If you do not want to say them, we will. Everybody, starting with students in the elementary classes and ending with the highest state officials, used to say this.

They saw the adversary and we too saw the adversary. We tried to help him overcome his illusions and obstacles and emerge from the dark. When all the doors were closed and we realized beyond any doubt that the adversary wanted to humiliate the Iraqis and harm them, we had to defend the dignity, security, sovereignty and rights of the Iraqi people without losing the simplist form of legitimacy.

By what right can one person or a group of persons take charge of the affairs of the Iraqis without defending these principles when violated? They were charged with hatred and still are. They were also charged with conceit, and perhaps some of them are still conceited.

They thought they could humiliate the Iraqis just as they humiliated the other nationalities in Iran. They did not take into account our nature and circumstances which are completely different. There is a difference between us and the oppressed nationalities there.

We have tried to be extremely patient. But our patience was not a sign of humility, capitulation or inability. We resorted to memoranda and meetings. This continued for about 2 years. Every time we faced them with more wisdom and patience, they thought that we were becoming increasingly weak.

During the first few months after Khomeyni came to power--during the first 4 months to be precise--I used to make all kinds of excuses to my colleagues to give the Persians more time. I used to remind my colleagues in the leadership of the state of confusion and chaos we were in in 1963. With every passing month, we hoped that the Persians had gained some wisdom and realism, but they only became more evil and determined to place Iraq between the hammer and the anvil.

They used to repeatedly attack the border posts, but whenever they attacked, we returned the fire in the same area and at the same time sent them a memorandum. Foreign Ministry memoranda record more than 12 cases of border attacks. We did not send them memoranda right from the beginning. There are also other attacks which have not been recorded in memoranda. There are also more than 40 violations of Iraqi air space. The two highest authorities in Iran said that their army would march to Baghdad. [indistinct voice of someone speaking in the background] There you are, this is another sale of indulgences.

A call for a sale of indulgences once emerged among Christians in Europe. They were arrogant to follow these indulgences. Later, they returned to true religion. The Iranians have come up with a new sale of indulgences. They have nothing at all to do with religion. If all the Arabs have nothing to do with religion, then certainly these people have nothing to do with religion. We cannot say that the Arabs have nothing to do with religion and that Iraqis do not understand religion.

The prophet Muhammad, may the peace and blessings of God be upon him, promised paradise to 10 of his followers. The promise was not from his but from God. God honored the prophet by asking him to promise paradise to 10 of his followers.

Khomeyni is promising paradise to the millions. This is a new development. I do not think that God almighty has given this authority to Khomeyni and withheld it from all the prophets and emissaries before him.

Despite all that, we did not lose our patience. Of course, Zionism has been active all the time. Zionism has its own ways, brothers. I do not want to say that so-and-so who is at the head of authority or at some level of authority in Iran is a Zionist. I once told their Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi after the revolution: How can you say that you have closed the Israeli Consulate after the revolution? You should be ashamed of yourselves as a Muslim country; you should not have accepted the existence of the Israeli Consulate since 1948. The Africans expelled the Israelis before you, and some of these Africans are Christians. The atheist socialist bloc countries severed relations with Israel before you. It is not enough to say that you were not rulers. You were people. A Muslim accepting an Israeli Consulate for such a long time is an incomplete Muslim.

Your decision to close the Israeli Consulate and to ask Switzerland to look after your interests in Tel Aviv and to look after Israeli interests in Tehran is unacceptable. The Soviet Union did not sever diplomatic relations with Israel in order to enslave us. Zambia did not sever relations with the Zionist entity so President Kaunda can enslave the Arabs and look down upon them.

If you want to talk about the shah, the shah was yours. He was not Iraqi, Egyptian, Jordanian or Arab. The shah was yours and you accepted him all this time.

You made the revolution because the shah was anti-Arab? No. During his last years, the shah was weak and could not mount an aggressive act against the Arabs as they do now. It seems what they wanted was to make his acts of aggression more effective. Let them stage a coup or a revolution as is taking place in Africa or in the Islamic states. The price of this should not be that we have to be grateful and subservient to them. They have made a revolution by means of the heritage of the Arabs. If they have religion as the basis of their revolution, then we say that the Arabs are those who spread religion among them and aided their revolution. Even with this religious aid they could not stage a revolution. Those who trained them to use weapons were the Arabs. It was the Arabs and the Iraqis who backed their anti-shah revolution. They were given support for 7 years. The support was given to all of them or at least to most of their factions. Iraq offered them support because our relations with the shah of Iran were known to be bad.

[Words indistinct] made a statement in Paris about the 1975 agreement. They had (?rejected) the agreement before reaching power. They described it as a questionable agreement. Now they speak to those who go to them about the 1975 agreement in one form or another. They speak about it in a positive way meaning that it was we who violated the agreement. It seems now that we are the ones who violated the 1975 agreement. In any case they are free to do what they like for themselves. We will eventually see whether the bridge they will extend is good or evil. If it is a good bridge, we will welcome it; if it is an evil bridge, we will resist it. This principle is applied to them and to everyone whether Muslims or non-Muslims. Gone are the times when the Iraqis could be subdued. Turkey once imposed on us the Turkish language and culture in order to rob us of our language under the guise of Islam. The Arabs got fed up in World War II and told them: We do not want you. We want you as Muslims, as brothers and as good neighbors but we do not want you to enslave us. We told them: Enough of these guises donned by colonialism. They used to take turns on Iraq. Turkey goes and Iran comes; Iran goes and Turkey comes. All this under the guise of Islam. Enough. Now we do not want Turkey, Iran or anyone else. [applause] We are Iraqis and are part of the Arab homeland and the Arab nation. Iraq belongs to us. We manage our belongings as we please.

In this country we have [words indistinct]. We have Arabs, Kurds, Turkmen and we have many religions. The majority are Muslims. We have our own identity. We cannot accept everyday someone with a new persuasion who wants to tear up Iraq and the Arab nation. This is not a complicated issue. We want to have a clear conscience and we do not want to be connected with a complicated process. The Iraqis want to live in peace and security. They want to manage their resources through rational means. They want to build themselves. They also want their dignity respected. They do not want anyone humiliated. They do not covet the rights of others. They do not want to harm anyone. They want no one to encroach on them. These are the new principles for the neighborly relations between us and any nation in the world, whether it be a Christian or a Muslim nation, having borders with the Arab homeland or distant from it. Let people live and choose their own path. We believe that our Kurds must have autonomy. This does not conflict with the unity of Iraq. Those who have Kurds and who do not want to grant them autonomy, that is their business. We believe that it is wise to act in such a manner. If there is a person who wants to establish a dictatorship, that is up to him. Here we want to establish a regime in the way we choose. Someone might want to take the capitalist path. We have chosen our special socialist path. We have not imported this path. Nobody has shared it with us and nobody has helped us to take it. Our path is a product of the Iraqi land, people, water and air. We have read about all their paths in ancient and modern history. These paths left a bitter taste in the mouth of every Iraqi. Every Iraqi, whenever he looks backward 20 years, feels this bitterness. This Iraqi is the father of civilizations. If the Iraqi went abroad, the people who met him perhaps did not know where Iraq was on the map. Those who talk about Iraq must know where Iraq is. Iraq's reputation in the region is more widespread than theirs. Iraq's international reputation is very high. Its economy is prosperous. Iraq wants to build itself, and the Iraqi is a respected person. Is there any traitor among us? Treason has no place among us. This is not one of our traits. The earlier great caliphs followed the same manner with the historic differences.

The path is well defined and one has to choose. Traitors will have the other path as their fate. Those so-called Muslim mujahidin are traitors. They are fooling with anti-aircraft guns and killing one another. By God, what is this? What shall we call it? If you are displeased with Saddam Husayn, prepare yourself and come and face him. But why? Is that not your brother with you at the gun? He has done nothing to you, so why do you kill him when he fires at planes? These people should be uprooted. [applause] Those are the ones Khomeyni calls mujahidin.

He says he received petitions from Iraq asking how he could come to an agreement with Saddam Husayn, who is killing and executing the mujahidin. Can you imagine this logic? Less than a year ago, I described this logic as rotten and I reiterate today that it is very rotten. He says that Saddam Husayn is like the Shah; when he got into trouble, the shah asked to hold negotiations with us and we refused, and now Saddam Husayn is asking to hold negotiations with us.

Saddam Husayn is in another country and the shah is your shah. The Iranian peoples are one thing and the Iraqis are another. This is his mentality. It does not distinguish between one place and another and one nation and another. He still imaines that as long as he was able--and it was not he that was able, for he just took it as cover--to overthrow the shah, he can overthrow Saddam Husayn and this person and that in Africa, the Arab homeland and everywhere. This man is beset by illusions.

These illusions do not harm us as much as they harm the Iranian peoples. He wanted his army to reach Baghdad, besiege Baghdad and kill its children, women and elderly people. He wanted to be in a military position that would enable his artillery to pound Basra, Diyala and Al-Kut. However, we forced him to fight in his interior. [applause]

Nevertheless, the Iraqis did not forget their principles. They delayed long and gave them a chance. They could have taken Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] with 10 percent less blood than what they shed to occupy it. However, they allowed the women, children and those who did not want to fight to leave Al-Muhammarah. Of course, the Zionist and Western information services described the first 5 days with embellishment after the central instructions were issued. We expected this distortion even before it took place. They tried to make some patriots among them, that is, those who are not linked to Iran, believe that the Iraqis were only prepared for a surprise war of 2 or 3 days. They made them believe that the longer they stood fast, the more the Iraqis would fall into a trap and they would theu have the initiative. They seem convinced of this.

We gave them a chance. We did not want war. As God is my witness, we did not want war. The brother militarists used to come and see me and the leadership. Naturally, we have taken into consideration all our neighbors and we have appropriate plans if the need arises. This was not done recently but long ago. Whenever they made suggestions, I did not even answer them, hoping that perhaps these people would arrive at a minimum level of understanding with logic and conscience. The last thing they said was: These people are patient. Bomb their towns and they will not run out of patience. They were right about bombing the towns but we did run out of patience. If we had remained silent over the shelling of Khanaqin, Mandali, Zurbatiyah and Naft Khaneh, they would have bombed Baghdad and Basra.

We had no option but to hit them and we did. If you have an army and are forced to use it, it is unwise not to restore a usurped right, particularly when part of this right is territory used by the enemy artillery to shell Iraqi towns in view of this territory's particular location. We did the same thing in Zayn al-Qaws after handing them a memorandum before sunrise.

We went to the Sayf Sa'd region and submitted a memorandum to them. We waited 3 days to receive the reply before we moved along to the Sayf Sa'd region. The brother military men were against this idea. They said, how can we go and tell the enemy that after 2 or 3 days we will come to you at that certain place? We told them it does not matter; we will have a clear conscience. After Sayf Sa'd, we sent them another memorandum advising them and telling them--actually we said perhaps they had not read the agreements--we advise you or rather suggest that you peruse the agreements concluded between you and us and summon Foreign Ministry specialists as well as border officials and ask them where your rights are and where our rights are so that you will not be deluded and so that you will be guided by what is right, stop your aggression and return to us our lands and rights as stipulated in the agreement.

However, their reply was to shell Basra with artillery fire and to begin to use their air force, close the Shatt al-Arab by force, declare a general alert, close Iranian airspace and submit a memorandum full of curses. We are not about to allow the enemy to come and strike you. There is a saying, I believe, of Imam 'Ali, who said: If a nation is invaded in its own backyard, then they have gone to excesses. We will not agree to call ourselves officials at your head while you get humiliated and Iraqi females are humiliated. [applause] He who does not defend his honor will have nothing else to defend. Hence, there came the blow dealt them on 22 September by the air force, and on 23 September the valiant Iraqi Army began to advance inside Iranian territory. [applause] You know the results.

We are responsible before history and after the end of war, God willing, for every little and large bit of what we broadcast to you on television. Everything is broadcast as it is. Some brothers even have had an opinion about this subject. They said this method is unusual in wars. I told them this is our method. Let our people hear things from us and not others. Let them hear facts as they are. Our people will not hesitate if they lose one thousand, two thousand, three thousand or ten thousand martyrs. It is not a children's game as was played by Khomeyni and Bani-Sadr to say our losses are large and let us stop. Our people were forced to enter the war and chose to fight in defense of their honor, dignity, policy and rights against those who wanted to rob them of all this and usurp their rights. Let the Iraqis hear their losses as they are and convey the enemy losses to them as they are. Therefore, you notice that we say known enemy losses, which means what can be seen by the eyes. However, the losses inflicted on them by the air force and artillery bombardment are not mentioned in the communiques, except for those obvious targets which are reported by the pilot to be hit when he says a group of vehicles were hit inside Iranian territory or that an economic or military target in a camp was hit and so forth.

The lies they tell are unprecedented. Not only men of religion but also ordinary people dissociate themselves from them. This is a completely new phenomenon in life to have such a group of liars. They have lied to one another until they have drowned Iran in blood and will keep drowning it further and further.

According to their military communiques, the Iraqi Army is finished. No one has asked them: If you say that you have already destroyed 2,000 Iraqi tanks, what kind of army is this that has an unlimited number of tanks?

Furthermore, the Iraqi citizen, who you said does not believe in his regime or anything, has turned out to be a better believer. Indeed, the Iraqi citizen is a better believer. The Persians do not believe what is true.

As for the talk about the tanks which sank in a swampy desert following Khomeyni's prayer, we did not say anything; we did not say that most of their bombs did not explode in Iraqi territory. We did not say that the Zionists and Americans could not intimidate the Arabs for the past 20 years. The whole world speaks about phosphoric bombs, cluster bombs and napalm bombs. They have tried all these bombs on us, yet we were not scared. [applause]

The Persians have the weapons, but they do not know how to use them. No matter how long it takes, they will not be able to use these weapons or defeat the Iraqi Army.

The Persians have kept their Iranian Navy intact. All the Western media were talking about the Iranian Navy. They said that the Iranian Navy was intact and therefore it is Iran's long arm.

Now the Western media is asking why we have only used one third of our air force. The media are trying to make us react like Bani-Sadr. [laughter] We will not use our air force. We will keep it. Two years hence our air force will still be in a position to pound Bani-Sadr and his collaborators.

They spoke about our slow plans. They criticized them, saying that they were copied from the Soviets. The Iraqis are slow, they say. We will not pay attention to this. We have our own plans. When it became essential to purge Al-Muhammarah of the Iranian Army, we did so. When it becomes essential at any time to reach any target we believe essential for forcibly obtaining our rights and inflicting harm on the enemy to make him understand that we can inflict such harm on him, then we will do so. [applause]

Despite our victory, if you ask me now if we should have gone to war, I would say: It would have been better if we did not go to war. But we had no other choice. If you ask me now: Would you like the war to last a week or 6 months, I would say: We prefer the war to last a week provided we regain all our rights. [applause] The blood of our sons is precious to us. We are not like Khomeyni who cares less for the Iranians. Our sons are precious to us. We care for every one of our fighters on the battlefront to the extent that when we can hit a target with a gun, we use the gun rather than a plane. This is because we care for our brothers and sons.

If they think that we have not taken a protracted war into consideration, they are mistaken. We have taken the protracted war into consideration. In this protracted war, we will continue to fight until our enemy says: Yes, we have agreed to your rights.

They say that Iraqi weapons would be exhausted and that there would be a shortage of spare parts and so forth. Iraq has built broad and firm international relations for the past 13 syears. We can obtain arms and spare parts from our friends in the world. There are no complaints about a shortage of arms or spare parts. The weapons we have are good. We also have all the spare parts we need. There are no complaints or constraints. We continue to advance. Even Iraqi patrols are surprised when the army stops at a certain point. They say: Why has the army stopped, why does it not move on? [laughter]

Some people are asking: Are you going to stop at the current borders in the Mehran and Qasr-e Shirin sectors or are you going to advance further? The answer to this is: Whether we stop or advance further depends upon the plan which we deem is suitable to compel the enemy to recognize our rights in all the sectors. It also depends upon the arrangements which we believe are best for the security of our army, while recognizing and accepting the possibility of a protracted war.

If the Iranian enemy wants a protracted war, shall we tell him to come and take his territory, while he does not want it and wants to remain stubborn? Is this fair? Everybody knows that the longer a nation stays in a territory, the more rights it gains. [applause]

It is absolutely not our policy to expand at the expense of anybody. We say this not only for consumption. It is part of our policy and thinking. But what it you tell someone to come and take his territory and he does not want it? This justly creates a new state of affairs. They want to fight, but they are not warriors like the Iraqi. According to history, this state is not new to the Iraqi people, although colonialism did not give them a chance to fight either among themselves or with others since 1968 to date. [as heard] Even when an outsider fought against them, they fought among themselves. Is this not so? [laughter]

I am not trying to belittle anything. I have said that every single drop of blood shed is dear to us. However, what can one do with someone who comes and throws himself at you? We proclaim from this place, as we have always proclaimed, and we tell the Iranians that if they want their territory in return for full recognition of our complete rights, we are ready to withdraw our army tomorrow. They should not erroneously think that this is weakness. This is from a position of responsibility and from full understanding of responsibility and from full understanding of the humane role which this regime, this people and this nation are required to perform. However, if they want to remain stubborn, let them bang their heads against the highest mountain in Iran. Let them bang their heads until they break them.

A week ago, I summoned a brigade commander from the front. This brigade had quickly advanced to reach its objective. It had reached its objective, which was the farthest point in a certain axis, early on 24 September. Other units were delayed for reasons and complications to which I cannot refer. These units were supposed to reach their positions at the same time as the brigade. From that day until now, the Iranians' long-range artillery has been shelling this brigade because it defeated some of them while others were captured by us. They began to shell this brigade, since it was more advanced than others. Since 24 September, this brigade has been in its position. It has not advanced nor has it retreated. We thought: What could have happened to this brigade? Its morale must have been shaken. We even considered at the General Command how we could find a pretext or an excuse to pull back this brigade and replace it with other military units without hurting it psychologically. We said: Why don't you go and see this brigade? The brothers who went came back and said: This brigade is like any other brigade in the army. It is as if it is not at war. [applause] We said: This is not acceptable. Send us the commander of the brigade. The commander of the brigade came. I asked him: How are things with you? He said: They are excellent, sir. He then began to explain using a map. I did not want him to explain the situation on the map. This was not the subject. I wanted to ask him about one specific point. I told him: Be brief because I want to ask you: How is your morale? He said: Excellent, sir. I told him: I am not asking you about your morale, as commander of the brigade. I am not asking about you. Tell me about the morale of the soldiers and officers. He replied: Excellent, sir. I said: How is it excellent when you have been shelled by artillery for such a long time? He replied: Sir, do you expect me not to be accurate before you and the command? If you want, I will bring all the soldiers and officiers and they will all give you the same answer.

This is your army. [applause] This is their spirit. When we summoned a number of the division commanders, they told us that this is the spirit of the Iraqi Army on all fronts. When we ask them about complaints, they answer that they complain of only one thing: When we tell them: Iraqis, this is enough, they say no. We want to advance. [applause] When we send any of them to the rear, they blame us and become upset. They even complain and say: When will we hear the sounds of guns again? We should be at the front.

This is our people and this is our army, which is in the right and not in the wrong. Our army does not want to humiliate anybody. We do not want to humiliate the Iranian peoples or the Iranian Army. But we do not allow anybody, no matter who, to humiliate us, our army and our land.

This is your army, your people and your victory after 2 months of fighting. When will Zionism find the Iraqi Army exhausted? The Iraqi Army will never get exhausted as long as it is defending right against wrong. [applause] If they imagine that the Iraqi Army consists of this number of fighters before them, then they are wrong. If it becomes necessary, we will not hesitate to make the entire people an army which will fight until they wrest our rights out of the Iranians' eyes. [applause]

They started the war. They erupted in evil and treachery. You retaliated. However, the retaliation is still less than what they deserve in the opinion of others. But in our opinion, we have done what should have been done. If we feel that they need more to wake up, then we will deal them more blows.

Yesterday, I visited the Ar-Rashid Military Hospital. There I met with the wounded. Some of them had lost limbs, a hand or a leg. I visited officers and troops. They were apologizing as if they had done something wrong. They were apologizing because they had lost the opportunity to continue fighting due to the loss of their limbs. They were saying: We are sorry because we cannot continue fighting because we lost our legs or hands. God willing, the brother doctors will help us to recover quickly so we can rejoin our brothers and continue to shoulder our duties.

This is the morale of the Iraqis who are defending their rights. These people know why they are fighting. They know that they are right. They do not abandon their tanks and flee. The one who abandons his tank is the one who realizes that he is wrong. He is the one who realizes that what his ruler told him about the Iraqis is wrong and that there is no hand that can encroach on the Iraqis or the entire Arab nation.

They have long encroached on Iraq and the Arab nation. Their peoples must ask them: Where is the army which you said will never stop before reaching Baghdad? We ask their oil minister: What is the number of volunteers on your side? He answers: 20,000. Is this the army of 20 million about which Khomeyni is talking? If we go down to Ar-Rashid Street, we can mobilize 20,000 Iraqis within an hour and send them to the battlefront.

This does not mean belittlement of the Iranian people or amity. It is a matter of people who are right and people who are wrong; people who believe in their leaders and people led by a group of lunatics, with rotten minds and backward at their best, even if they are not agents. It is natural that the people who have a just cause will have confidence in the chain of command and in themselves. This is not a 1-day accomplishment. It is the accomplishment of the entire history in all its bright pinnacles and is the outcome of the 17-30 July [revolution] up to the present day.

The people, whose aims are clear, know their rights and where these rights are usurped. They also know that when others want to humiliate their dignity, usurp their sovereignty and encroach on their rights, they will fight.

I asked the division commanders to send us the officers, NCO's and soliders who carried out special feats through bravery or reasoning power. However, the commanders came and told me: Sir, we cannot tell if one is better than another because all of them are the best. They asked for some time to see if they can find a relative distinction at least in mental creativity. This is the army that is fighting Khomeyni. If he wants to continue the war, let him continue it indefinitely [applause] until we forcibly obtain our rights. [applause] However, let him and others know that the war creates additional rights over and above the prewar rights. [applause]

Our Arab and international situation is good. We have nothing to worry about either at present or in the future, God willing. Our economic situation is good.

I wish you success in your work and march. God willing, there will be more successes in safeguarding the Iraqis' pride, glory and honor as well as the Arab pride and glory in a manner that will revive their history and role.

May the peace and blessings of God be upon you. [applause]

FOREIGN MINISTER HAMMADI ON WAR, UN PEACE EFFORTS

LD051109 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 3 Nov 80 p 10

[Jasir al-Jasir interview with Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi--date and place not given]

[Text] Question: What efforts are being made within the United Nations to find a solution to the conflict with Iran?

The minister: Efforts are being made by various quarters to find a solution to the conflict with Iran. The Islamic Conference Organization has made efforts in this regard. After the Iranian regime adopted an intransigent attitude and rejected the Security Council resolution, the Islamic Conference Organization decided that Pakistan President Ziaul Haq should continue his efforts to reach a solution. There is talk about several heads of Islamic states' coming to the two countries. It is noted that there is a rivalry between the Islamic conference and the nonaligned group in this regard, in that the latter is making similar efforts and was expected to take an initiative in this field. In any case, certain efforts were made with the arrival of the Cuban foreign minister in Iraq and Iran. An attempt is now being made to form a committee comprising several nonaligned countries for the same purpose.

I have noticed that the Western countries prefer the Islamic Conference Organization rather than the nonaligned states to make such efforts. I think that the reasons are well known.

Secretary General Waldheim is also exerting maximum efforts and trying to reach a special solution regarding a cease-fire. He is also making efforts for the release of the ships stranded in the Shatt al-'Arab, especially after the Iranians opened fire on them from the Al-Muhammarah [Korramshahr] area.

At the Security Council level the council adopted a resolution which Iraq accepted but Iran rejected. Having listened to the views of Iraq and Iran at public sessions, the council will hold further meetings to hear the views of other countries. The final situation will crystallize after hearing the views of all concerned. The chairmanship of the Security Council is now with the Soviet Union, and it appears to me that the council chairman is making efforts to ensure the neutrality of the chairmanship in this conflict and to give the opportunity to everybody to express their views. It must be pointed out here that the Security Council circles were disappointed after [Iranian Prime Minister] Raja'i delivered his speech before the council.

I personally have spoken with the council's nonpermanent members, most of whom are from Third World countries, and I have found them very understanding of Iraq's position. Generally the efforts now being made in all these fields are primarily devoted to bringing about a cease-fire and trying to conduct negotiations between the two sides, in order to solve the outstanding problems that led to the conflict.

Question: What was the attitude of the major powers toward the conflict with Iran during the General Assembly meeting?

The minister: The major powers, that is, if you mean the superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, have declared their neutrality. But in fact we have our doubts about U.S. neutrality, especially after Edmund Muskie's recent statements in which he said that the neutrality policy which the United States is pursuing will be adapted as conditions develop. It appears that the United States does not want the war to end with the conflict being decided in favor of Iraq. U.S. officials have often spoken about theories of balances of power in the area. In any event, the fact is that, with the exception of the hostages case, which is an emotional and temporary issue, the United States is seeking to establish very cordial relations with the present Iranian regime. There are no points of real difference between the United States and that regime. When the United States appraises its long-term interests it will find that it must establish good relations with the new Iranian regime. In any case, putting its rhetorical statements aside, there is nothing in the new Iranian regime that objectively contradicts U.S. policy.

This does not apply to Iraq, which has actually proved its nonalignment by truly opposing the return of U.S. influence to the Arab Gulf area. All these reasons prompt me to doubt U.S. neutrality.

Question: How do you picture the overall situation at the General Assembly after the delegates have delivered their annual speeches?

The minister: I have met with a large number of foreign ministers and read many of the speeches delivered by delegations during the current session, and I found absolutely no sympathy for the Iranian stand. Certain countries are against Iraq, but even those countries did not stand with Iran. A good number of countries have indirectly shown understanding of Iraq's right and of the terrorist and aggressive tendencies of the Iranian regime and its misbehavior in international relations.

When explaining Iraq's position to all those I have met, I have sensed that there is almost a consensus that the present Iranian regime is actually trying to extend its influence to other Islamic countries on the pretext of what is known as "exporting the Islamic revolution." I have found that this belief is held even by countries very distant from the area and even among non-Islamic countries.

Question: What is the development of situation in the conflict with Iran at the Security Council?

The minister: The subject of the conflict with Iran at the Security Council has gone through three stages. In the first stage there was anxiety that the conflict would expand and would have a negative effect on oil exports and international communication routes, in the wake of the Iranian threats to close the Strait of Hormuz and hit the oil-producing areas in the Arab Gulf states. It is apparent, however, that this anxiety began to recede recently after Iran was compelled to retract these irresponsible statements. It is also apparent that U.S. interest in the conflict with Iran increased just before Raja'is arrival in New York, because of the U.S. administration's eagerness to secure the release of the American hostages and thus influence the result of the coming U.S. presidential election.

It seems to me, however, that there is an increasing feeling in Security Council circles that the conflict with Iran involves real threats to world peace if the United States opts to stand openly on the side of Iran, particularly in connection with the arms supplies as a means to secure the release of the hostages on the one hand and to establish a long-term friendly relationship with the Iranian regime on the other. That would lead to an escalation of the major powers' intervention in the area. It is clear that the United States has recently begun to exert more efforts to break the deadlock which occurred at the Security Council following Iran's refusal to implement the council resolution. That could mean a U.S. attempt to get closer to Iran and to render a diplomatic service to the Iranian regime, which is suffering from an obvious international isolation.

Question: What were the results of Raja'i's UN visit?

The minister: It is obvious that the Iranian prime minister's UN visit received so much interest not because Raja'i's visit was important but because the U.S. Government and American propaganda turned it into an occasion for dialogue with Iran on the hostage question. But after Raja'i came and delivered his speech and behaved the way he did, it was clear that there was great disappointment not only because he was not able to present Iran's viewpoint but because he helped to reaffirm the internationally held view on the behavior of the Iranian regime. Raja'i's appearance before the Security Council was an occasion for the world public to familiarize itself directly with this regime's way of thinking, its analysis of the international situation and its view of international relations.

Question: What are your impressions on Raja'i's speech at the Security Council?

The minister: Raja'i's speech at the Security Council was an emotional one similar to the speeches that are delivered in Iran and are meant for local consumption. The speech was devoid of the evidence, documents and arguments which Iran needed because it stands accused in this case. I can say that the speech was much less than what we had prepared ourselves to answer. UN and international news circles described the speech as a disappointment for Iran in its present circumstances.

I do not know why Iran could not choose a man who is better at addressing world public opinion than Raja'i. I do not believe that Raja'i's visit contributed to ending Iran's international isolation, which has been admitted by the head of the Iranian regime himself.

Question: What is the relationship between the hostages issue and the conflict with Iran, as manifested through the UN General Assembly meeting and Raja'i's visit to New York?

The minister: It was the United States which tried to establish a relationship. In fact, the United States did not view Raja'i's visit as one connected with the war between Iraq and Iran. It viewed him as an Iranian Government envoy sent to negotiate the release of the hostages.

In our view, the relationship is linked with the question of supplying Iran with arms. The United States has always maintained that its policy is not to send arms to those areas in the world where armed conflict exists. The United States has also often said that it remains neutral in this war. How can it reconcile these statements with the shipment of arms and spare parts to Iran if the hostages are released?

American officials have often expressed their readiness to do that and even more. Perhaps the United States is prepared to supply Iran with more arms and equipment than those which it suspended, because it would be difficult to tell which arms were suspended and which were new. As I have already said, if the United States resolved the hostages issue, it would not view the new Iranian regime as one with which understanding could not be reached. On the contrary, it definately does not want that regime to collapse but believes that it should be contained and a relationship of cooperation established with it.

Therefore, the question of the hostages, as far as we are concerned, is a question of arms and the U.S. supply of arms to Iran. As for the hostages issue itself, it is a bilateral issue between the United States and the Iranian regime.

Question: What are your impressions about the American stand?

The minister: As far as I am concerned, the American stand is no longer very clear, especially with regard to its claim of being neutral. The U.S. President recently made amicable statements sympathetic to the Iranian stand. The U.S. secretary of state also made ambiguous statements in terms of U.S. neutrality on the question of arms supplies to Iran.

Question: Has the situation at the United Nations with regard to anxiety over the outbreak of war with Iran remained the same as at the beginning of the war?

The minister: No, the situation has not remained the same. At the beginning there was great anxiety that the war might expand internationally and that it might affect oil supplies and communication routes, but this anxiety eased later.

In the present situation there are signs of new activity which might be due to the increasing interest which the United States is showing in the matter. I believe that the most likely the U.S. interest is due to the Administration's efforts to release the hostages before election day as well as to its desire to establish long-term cooperation relations with Iran. It is also due to the desire to prevent the military victories which Iraq has achieved from leading to any decisive results.

In the coming period more signs of U.S. sympathy with Iran could emerge.

Question: How do you evaluate the Arab position at the General Assembly this year?

The minister: The Arab position in the General Assembly is a reflection of the Arab regimes' attitudes. The attitudes of the Arab countries, with the exception of the Syrian and the Libyan regime, are in sympathy with Iraq to varying degrees. Despite their attitude, the Syrian and Libyan regimes have been unable to do anything of significance in UN circles because of the isolation of the Iranian regime, Iraq's strong voice and the wide support for its stand. It was noticed that the Libyan foreign minister, who did not attend any of the ordinary session meetings, arrived on the same day as Raja'i--which, of course, cannot be a coincidence. I would not be exaggerating to say that the Libyan regime's ability to influence events internationally is very limited. The Libyan regime is not a regime that is cared for or listened to in the international arena, for well-known reasons.

Question: What has been your impression of the U.S. media during your presence in New York at the annual General Assembly session?

The minister: The U.S. media are in fact hostile to the Arabs and Iraq because of Zionist influence. On the other hand, the U.S. media are emotionally influenced by the hostage question and so have contributed to drawing a dire image of the new Iranian regime for public opinion.

The U.S. media are not in sympathy with Iraq where reporting and analyzing battle reports are concerned; they have cast doubt on military victories and will not report them until they become evident facts. Iran's isolation and Iraq's information activity have contributed to giving some publicity to Iraq's stand. It was owing to these factors that Iraq's news reports about the fighting gained prominence, and not because of U.S. media sympathy with Iraq.

Question: There is much talk abroad about a prolonged war. What is your comment on this?

The minister: The impression that the war is going to be long or short is a wrong impression given by the Western media. We do not necessarily believe that this war is going to be a war of a few days. For our part we tried to make it short when we offered the Iranian regime a cease-fire, in order to stop the bloodshed out of respect for world opinion. But if the Iranian regime wants a long war, so be it. We are still fighting in defense of our established, legitimate rights and the safety of our country and territories. We do not care whether the war is short or long. In any case, Iran's ability to bear a prolonged war is no doubt less than ours.

I have made it clear to the secretary general that Iraq will fight regardless of time to ensure its legitimate rights. In any case, this war cannot yet be considered a long war, because only 1 month has passed and that is not much.

NONALIGNED MINISTERS ISSUE STATEMENT IN BELGRADE

JN041558 Baghdad INA in English 1540 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade (INA)--The non-aligned goodwill mission expressed readiness to visit Baghdad and Tehran or to exert more efforts to achieve a just, peaceful and honourable political solution to the Iraq-Iran conflict.

A statement to this effect was issued here today at the conclusion of a 2-day meetings by foreign ministers of Yugoslavia, India, Pakistan, Zambia, Cuba and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The statement said members of the mission agreed that Cuba, in its capacity as chairman of the current session of the non-aligned movement and PLO which initiated to form the above mission, will continue their consultations with Iraq and Iran on the final formation of the mission.

The ministers also agreed to hold another meeting in New Delhi on a date to be fixed later, in the light of the task assigned to them.

Yugoslavia, which hosted the above meetings, will inform the non-aligned coordinating bureau on the findings of the mission.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 4-5 NOV

Communique No 122

JN041900 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1835 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Communique No 122 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 4 November 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our valiant armed forces, the Arab nation's combat vanguard, continues to wage battles of honor and destiny in defense of the Arab rights on our eastern borders. Their heroic fighting with the racist Persian enemy and the victories they achieve are a source of pride for our people and nation. The losses inflicted on the regime of ignorants and charlatans and the blows to be dealt them by our victorious forces will put an end to their recklessness and precipitance.

Following were the results of our armed units' activities in their operations sectors this afternoon:

I. The ground forces:

A. Known enemy losses:

1. Two field guns, one vehicle and one missile launcher were destroyed.
2. Several ammunition stockpiles were blown up.

B. Our losses: Three martyrs.

II. The air forces:

Enemy planes raided military and civilian targets today. Our ground fire confronted them as follows:

A. At 1023 they raided our observation posts in the southern sector of the theater of operations.

B. At 1244 they raided Mirga Sur village in Irbil Governorate.

C. An enemy plane was shot down in the southern sector of the theater of operations.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 November 1980.

Communique No 123

JN050943 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0920 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Communique No 123 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 5 November 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our victorious armed forces, who have vowed to serve the people and their pan-Arab objectives, will continue to attack the forces of the ignorant racist Persians with efficiency and determination in the sectors of their operations and deep inside the Persians' territory.

Following are the results of our armed forces units' activities last night and this morning:

I. The ground forces:

A. Known enemy losses:

1. In personnel: About 100 elements of an enemy force were killed and wounded by our artillery in the northern sector of the theater of operations.
2. In equipment: One tank carrier and one vehicle were destroyed.

3. Several positions on the oil pipeline stretching between Qasr-e Shirin and Gilan-e Gharb were blown up and destroyed.
4. A large quantity of light weapons was captured.
5. A microwave station in the Abadan sector was destroyed by our helicopters.

B. Our losses:
1. In personnel: Five martyrs.
2. In equipment: One tank, five vehicles and one personnel carrier were destroyed.

II. The air forces:

A. Enemy planes raided civilian targets today. Our ground defenses intercepted them, forcing them to flee as follows:
1. At 0840 enemy planes raided Panjwin village in As-Saulaymaniyah Governorate.
2. At 0927 enemy planes raided Jalula' village in Diyala Governorate.

B. Our losses as a result of enemy raids: three wounded in Panjwin.

C. This morning, our planes raided concentrations of enemy vehicles and armored cars northwest of Mahabad, inflicting direct hits on them. Our planes returned safely to their bases.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 November 1980.

MILITARY SOURCE REPORTS ON SHELLING IN AHVAZ

JN041936 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1910 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Our artillery continued to pound the military and economic positions of the Persian enemy in Ahvaz, thus inflicting on this enemy heavy material and human losses.

In a statement to the INA team, a responsible source in our advanced units in the Ahvaz sector said that our artillery managed to exterminate a group of the Persian enemy's forces, which tried to infiltrate our positions west of the Karun River last night. The source adds that our artillery inflicted on this group heavy losses in equipment and lives, pointing out that many of its personnel were captured and large quantities of light arms, launchers and ammunition seized.

The source adds that another Persian group attempted to approach one of our units this morning. However, the source adds, [words indistinct] and large quantities of its arms were destroyed.

BAGHDAD REPORTS U.S.-IRAN 'DEAL' TO TRAIN PILOTS

JN050612 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0300 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] A new secret deal between the racist Khomeyni regime and the U.S. Administration has been unveiled. Under the deal, the United States will train Persian pilots.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER 'AZIZ ARRIVES IN PARIS 4 NOV

JN050833 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0810 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Paris, 5 Nov (INA)--Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, arrived here last night as a personal envoy to French President Valery Giscard D'Estaing from President Saddam Husayn.

Envoy 'Aziz will convey a message to the French president from President Saddam Husayn during their meeting later today.

AL-ASAD ISSUES LAW RATIFYING SYRIAN-SOVIET TREATY

JN051125 Damascus Domestic SErvice in Arabic 1115 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad has issued Law No 61, dated 5 November 1980, ratifying the treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded between the Syrian Arab Republic and the USSR after it was approved by the People's Assembly.

AL-ASAD, PFLP DELEGATION DISCUSS ARAB SITUATION

JN041918 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad today received a delegation from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] which included Abu 'Ali Mustafa, PFLP assistant secretary general, and Abu Mahir al-Yamani and Salih Salih, members of the PFLP Political Bureau.

Discussions concentrated on the situation in south Lebanon, developments in the Arab region in general, the stand necessary to confront aggressive designs and the importance of consolidating Arab steadfastness and means to defy these designs.

The PFLP delegation expressed its support for fraternal Syria's efforts under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad to consolidate Arab steadfastness. The delegation also praised the Soviet-Syrian friendship and cooperation treaty and the merger between fraternal Syria and Libya and their great impact on strengthening the Arab stand.

ONE KILLED IN RAID ON MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD DEN

JN042248 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Damascus--Security organs late last night killed the fugitive criminal Riyadh Hamu Laylah in a raid on a Muslim Brotherhood den in Damascus. This criminal was one of those who has committed sabotage and murder against citizens in Damascus.

Security organs found in the den several typewriters and several weapons, which caught fire due to the presence of explosive and inflammable materials intended for use by the criminals against citizens.

ALGERIA

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES HABIB CHATTI 4 NOV

LD042126 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Summary] The prime minister today received Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference. They discussed the Al-Asnam disaster and exchanged views on various issues including the situation in the region and the Islamic world.

LIBYA

LIBYAN NATIONALS OCCUPY EMBASSY IN KHARTOUM

LD041142 Khartoum SUNA in English 1045 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Nov (SUNA)--Eight Libyan nationals occupied today the country's embassy here.

In a telephone conversation with SUDAN NEWS AGENCY (SUNA), the secretary general of the Peoples Committee here Abdallah Al-Azraq said that the occupation was undertaken in the context of President Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi's directives to change headquarters of diplomatic missions to the peoples committees which run their country's diplomatic affairs.

JANA REPORTS ON GOUKOUNI-HABRE CONFLICT IN CHAD

Ndjamena Airport

LD312119 Tripoli JANA in English 1642 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Ndjamena, 31 Oct (JANA)--The Chadian Government forces led by President Goukouni recorded several victories over the Hissein Habre's forces and took over many positions including Ndjamena airport. JANA reporter in Ndjamena said that during the past two days the government forces managed to recapture a number of positions after bloody fighting against Habre's forces. As a result the latter forces suffered heavy losses. The reporter added that the government forces are still advancing and are fighting with high spirits.

Ammunition Dumps

LD312140 Tripoli JANA in English 1652 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Ndjamena, 31 Oct (JANA)--Reports coming out from the Chadian capital today have revealed that government forces were able to destroy live ammunition dumps belonging to the rebel Hissein Habre. Such ammunition is constantly being sent to him by the Zionist terrorist As-Sadat of Egypt. The reports added that Habre relies completely on such ammunition dumps to feed his war against the legitimate Chadian forces.

Goukouni Comments

LD312132 Tripoli JANA in English 1655 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Ndjamena, 31 Oct (JANA)--Oueddei Goukouni, head of the legitimate government in Chad, pointed out that his forces now control most vital territories in Chad.

This will cut all supply routes used by rebel Habre. Speaking to our correspondent from the battlefields, Goukouni confirmed As-Sadat's and Israel's involvement in supporting rebel Habre in men as well as in equipment to continue the sectarian strife among the Chadian people. The Chadian legitimate forces have captured large quantities of light and heavy weapons of Egyptian and Israeli make. The remnants of the rebel Habre's forces are in very bad situation, he added, and they will not stand for long and their defeat will be in the forseeable future.

TUNISIA

BOURGUIBA CONGRATULATES REAGAN ON ELECTION VICTORY

LD051004 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba has cabled the following message to Mr Ronald Reagan after his victory in the American Presidential elections.

Mr Ronald Reagan, U.S. President-elect, Washington:

On the occasion of your election by the American people to the U.S. Presidency, I extend to you my warmest congratulations on my own behalf and on behalf of the Tunisian Government and people.

I am confident that the excellent relations linking our two countries will become firmer under your presidency and that we will continue to work together for peace, and for the triumph of the sublime ideals to which we adhere. I wish you and the friendly American people happiness and success.

[Signed] Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia.

WESTERN SAHARA

INFORMATION MINISTER DISCUSSES SDAR, MOROCCAN CONFLICT

LD301501 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 25 Oct 80 p 7

[Ulf Hagman Algiers interview with Western Saharan Information Minister Mohamed Salem Ould Salek]

[Text] Algiers--"As long as Morocco refuses to leave the occupied towns in Western Sahara, we will continue to strike ever deeper into Morocco. We have carried the war over into Morocco as a purely defensive measure."

There has been intensive fighting in southern Morocco since 12 September, and there was a warning to King Hassan II of new attacks when SVENSKA DAGBLADET interviewed Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] Information Minister Mohamed Salem Ould Salek.

The SDAR was formed by the Polisario liberation movement, which is trying to drive Morocco out of the former Spanish colony. So far the [SDAR] government has won the diplomatic recognition of 43 nations.

Behind high walls in central Algiers, the Saharan diplomatic mission fills a large three-story villa from the French colonial period. By way of introduction, the minister wants to correct "what people in Europe believe," namely, that the SDAR Government sits in Algiers.

"The government is in (Bir Lehlou) and (Houosa) in the liberated areas, and the latter is the provisional capital. Morocco has control of only three towns--El-'Aaiun, Smara and Dakhla.

When SVENSKA DAGBLADET asked if it is not a little incautious in view of the air raids to reveal where the government is, the answer was a smile that split the bearded face.

Then Mohamed Salem Ould Salek marked on a map those areas in Morocco that he said are controlled by the Saharan guerrillas--a term which in this context generally means the uninhabited areas where the guerrillas can move and from which they can strike against towns and military installations.

"We have the firm intention of continuing northwards," he said.

"We have attacked 90-110 km from Agadir and I would like to take the opportunity to appeal to the Swedish people and people from other countries to avoid these war zones, which can stretch right up to Marrakesh.

"The Moroccans have evacuated the civilians who have not fled from the area of their own accord. Hassan II wants to conceal the extent of the war; he wants it to be a palace secret. And also, he is not confident that his citizens are loyal."

Moroccan losses have been great, as is evidenced by the visitors to the area, the large quantity of commandeered weapons and Moroccan prisoners of war.

The information minister does not want to give any figures for his own losses, but only said that the conflict is being fought between a conventional army and a people's army. "We can mobilize the whole people or just a small group before a battle."

In a commentary on Sweden's principle of giving diplomatic recognition to the party controlling the country, the minister said that "one must distinguish between legitimate control and illegitimate control.

"Moroccan control of the capital, El-'Aaiun, for example, is not legitimate. Nor are they in control of their own territory any longer. They claim that the Polisario attacks from Algeria, but today we only attack not only from Western Sahara, but also from southern Morocco, where we have permanent bases."

It is becoming increasingly obvious that neither party can win the conflict militarily and on the diplomatic front peace work is making slow progress. The OAU found at its sixth summit in Monrovia, Liberia, in July 1979 that 26 states, which amounted to a majority, had recognized the SDAR.

But in order to avoid a total split in the unity movement the resolution on Western Sahara was a cautious compromise--a call for a cease-fire and the right of the Saharan people to exercise their self-determination. A committee, consisting of five heads of governments, which was given the task of translating this into practical terms called on Morocco in December to leave the area and cooperate with the OAU's efforts to decolonize Western Sahara.

The committee also called on the United States indirectly not to carry out the planned arms deals with Morocco. But Morocco got its arms, and Mohamed Salem Ould Salek commented:

"The U.S. Government has decided to help Morocco in its aggression. This could have serious consequences, and not only in this area. The United States is a member of the UN Security Council, which works for peace.

"This is also poor support for Morocco, a country which does not need arms but peace and aid for its development.

"Morocco's true friends are those who encourage the king to withdraw from the war and follow Mauritania's example," the minister said. Mauritania took part in Spain's "sale" of its colony, but Morocco got the most valuable part, and the war became so costly for poor Mauritania that the country withdrew, but this needed a coup d'etat which brought more realistic leaders to power. Morocco "took over" Mauritania's part also, or more correctly the area around the port of Dakhla, which in the Spanish period was called Villa Cisneros.

Another aspect of the sale of arms to Morocco is that the Polisario, according to the information minister, has an army that is 80 percent armed with captured arms, and he mentions French and American arms especially in this context. When asked if they could not obtain all the arms they need from friendly states he replied, "we chiefly rely on our own strength. This has been our line ever since the struggle against the Spaniards.

"The SDAR has now proposed direct negotiations to Morocco, so they might return to the path of reason. If the king continues to follow his policy it will only increase tension in his country and perhaps lead to a new attempt at a coup d'etat," The Saharan minister told SVENSKA DAGLBADET, and when asked said that he was born in El-'Aaiun, but did not state his age.

"It is usual in the Sahara that we do not know how old we are. And you must not write about me personally--use the space to explain our cause instead."

STATEMENT REPORTS 30, 31 OCT FIGHTING

LD041430 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Excerpt] A statement by the Saharan Ministry of Information says that an ALPS unit on 30 October shelled the royal garrison at [words indistinct] in Oued Draa for 30 minutes, leaving in the ranks of the invading forces 14 dead and as many wounded, as well as a number of destroyed military vehicles.

The statement adds that on 31 October another unit of Saharan fighters engaged for 15 minutes the royal forces in ('Uwinat al-Halfa). The engagement resulted in the killing of five Moroccan soldiers and the injury of five others and the destruction of a number of enemy fortifications.

OFFICIALS REACT TO U.S. ELECTION RESULTS

Begin Comments

TA050633 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0558 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Interview with Prime Minister Menahem Begin by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer at the prime miniter's office in Jerusalem--live]

[Text] [Question] Mr Prime Minister, good morning to you. An initial reaction to the election of Ronald Reagan as U.S. president--can you give us one?

[Answer] Well, I already announced in the morning that I intend to send two telegrams, one to the elected president, Mr Ronald Reagan, in which I will congratulate him upon his election. This election is an example for people living in freedom and aspiring to reach freedom. Knowing his friendship toward Israel, I am expressing the hope that there will be tight cooperation between our two countries for the sake of freedom and peace.

The second telegram I am send to President Carter, thanking him for his friendship toward Israel, his contribution to Israel's security and his efforts to achieve peace between Israel and the Arab countries. I am especially thanking him for his acts toward the achievement of a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, the question Israeli citizens are asking themselves this morning is whether Reagan's election is good for the Jews and for Israel.

[Answer] Every Israeli citizen must find the answer for himself. We are hoping for the better.

[Question] In your opinion, sir, will the autonomy talks and the political negotiations change now as far as scope or momentum are concerned?

[Answer] This depends on the parties concerned. I hope the talks will continue. There is no reason for them to stop until 20 January, when the new president takes office. Later I am convinced that the new president and his advisers will work for the implementation of the Camp David agreement.

[Question] Can on still speak of an expected summit before the end of the year?

[Answer] One can certainly speak of a summit. This, however, depends on the president occupying the White House until 20 January and on the new president who will take over as of 21 January.

Begin Cables

TA051032 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0933 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Jerusalem, 5 Nov--The following is the text of the cables sent by Prime Minister Menahem Begin this morning:

Dear Governor Reagan: On behalf of the Israeli people and government please receive warm congratulations on your election to the lofty office of the president of the United States. The decision of the American people is an expression of the democratic spirit, an example for all nations living in freedom and for those who seek to attain it. We believe in your friendship toward Israel and anticipate close and productive cooperation between our countries, for the sake of peace and liberty. Yours sincerely and respectfully, Menahem Begin.

Dear President Carter: The date 4 November 1980 is an example of American democracy and freedom. I wish to thank you, Mr President, for your friendship toward Israel and your contribution to its security and for your efforts to attain peace in the Middle East, and especially for the signing of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. My wife and I send you and your wife our best wishes. With feelings of respect and friendship, Menahem Begin.

Shamir Comments

TA050646 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0530 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Interview with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by political correspondent; time and place not given--recorded]

[Text] Here is an interview that our correspondent conducted with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir about the U.S. election results:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Foreign Minister, there are changes in the U.S. administration. Reagan will enter the White House. How will this change affect Israel-United States relations in the near future?

[Answer] It is premature to answer such a question, but on this occasion, if Reagan is indeed the next U.S. president as of January 1981, we wish him good luck in the performance of his duty, for this is the most important job performed by anyone in the entire world. We know about this profound friendship for Israel and his understanding of Israel's needs and we hope there will be very fruitful cooperation between us--Israel and Reagan and his administration.

[Question] Mr Shamir, do your believe that President-elect Reagan's statements about Israel will be realized and he will abide by them when he takes office?

[Answer] I hope so very much.

[Question] Mr Shamir, how would you sum up the relations between Israel and the Carter administration.

[Answer] We had differences of opinion with the President and with his administration more than once, but we are not gloating over his defeat. He has shown great friendship toward Israel in the considerable aid, in his very intensive involvement in the peace process, and I think Carter's administration will be remembered favorably in Israel's history.

[Question] President Carter was scheduled to convene a summit meeting toward the end of the year that would discuss the autonomy issues. Will the whole process of autonomy come to a halt now, in your opinion?

[Answer] From our point of view, I see no reason for that. The autonomy process, the autonomy negotiations, must continue. As for the summit meeting, this should be decided by the new President, of course. [end recording]

Opposition Views

TA050715 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0605 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] What does the opposition in Israel say about the U.S. election results? Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres received the impression that Reagan's administration may adopt the Jordanian solution in the Middle East. Yitzhaq Rabin said in a conversation with correspondent Razy Barqay that Jimmy Carter lost many Jewish votes because of a few statements about Israel. He stressed that Carter was the first U.S. President that coined the term "a homeland for the Palestinians." Rabin is certain that the new administration in Washington will improve relations with Israel.

MONITOR REPORTS ON LIBYAN 'INTERFERENCE' IN CHAD

TA041931 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Libyan Army troops under Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's personal command have in the last few days infiltrated deep into Chad territory. As is known, a bloody civil war has been going on in Chad between President Oueddei Goukouni--who is supported by Libya--and persons loyal to the minister of state for national defense, Hissein Habre, who is supported by Egypt. It is thought that the Libyans, backed by the Soviets, want to tip the scales in the civil war. Our monitor, Mikha'el Gurdus, provides further details on Libya's interference:

[Begin recording] Two infantry brigades of the Libyan Army, reinforced by armored units, artillery and helicopter units have in the last few days invaded Chadian territory and now control the area of Zozou and the Tibesti mountains, 200 km from the border. Heavy Libyan bombers of the Tupolev-22 type are bombarding targets throughout Chad. Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has canceled the visit he was scheduled to make at this time to Syria and is currently staying in a frontline command post near the border with Chad. The Libyan decision to invade Chad came in the wake of recent defeats incurred by the pro-Soviet troops of Prime Minister Oueddei Goukouni in the civil war. [end recording]

HURVITZ WARNS RAFI MAY SPLIT FROM LIKUD

TA300936 Jerusalem POST in English 30 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Tel Aviv--By political Reporter Sarah Honig--Finance Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz yesterday warned Prime Minister Menahem Begin that if he continues "to sit idly by" as Likud factions pull in different directions, the Likud would break up and RAFI would forge ahead on its own in the coming elections. This was the first time Hurvitz singled out the prime minister for blame for the situation in the Likud. Observers said that Hurvitz' speech before his RAFI party executive last night was his most explicit warning yet that RAFI may run on its own ticket. Each time he raised the possibility of bolting the Likud, the executive members applauded loudly. Hurvitz stressed that "it is impossible for the prime minister to just sit there so passively while the Likud has stopped functioning as a federation of parties. He either puts some order in the house or we go it alone."

"If things continue as they are at present, I shall certainly not recommend that our partnership continue. I want to believe that Begin will do all that is necessary so that we could continue as part of the Likud and so that our poltical system will not be cluttered by small splinter parties," Hurvitz said.

RAFI has been pressing for uniting the Likud factions into a single political entity, a move which is opposed chiefly by the liberals. Hurvitiz warned that he will not agree to a Likud that "is a united camp in name only. Mere formal arrangements are fine when in opposition, but they are intolerable when a government has to function every day of the eyar."

"I cannot do what is so vital for the economy when I have (Liberal Yehezqel) Flomin panicking over the interests of the rich and (Herut Housing Minister David) Levi forever ringing the bells of alarm for the poor. Everything now depends on Begin," Hurvitz said. He asserted that much of the present dissension within the Likud was sheer fear about what the electorate will say to unpopular but essential economic moves. In the past, governments gave in to wage demands just before the elections. They distributed benefits and promised cars, flats, etc.

"I will not agree that the electorate be bribed or even told what it wants to hear this time around. I will not print money for campaign handouts. I will insist on the truth, because anything else is not just a lie, it is dangerous foolhardiness," he said.

KENYA

TALKS WITH SUDAN END WITH SIGNING OF AGREEMENTS

LD012146 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Nov 80 EA

[Text] The Kenya and Sudanese delegations today completed their week-long interministerial joint consultative meeting by signing three agreements and protocols alongside issuing a joint communique highlighting achievements of their bilateral discussions. The minister for foreign affairs, Dr Robert Ouka, signed for Kenya while the Sudanese home affairs minister, Mr Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman Muhammad, signed for his country. The agreement touched bilateral relations, including technical and cultural aspects of the discussions.

Speaking later, Dr Ouka underscored the importance of the discussions which, he noted, entered the two countries into tangible and meaningful economic projects. He said Kenya and Sudan had identical views needing to be (?invigorated) for the benefit of the two nationals of the two countries.

The Sudanese delegation, led by Home Affairs Minister Ahmad Muhammad was flanked by the minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Muhammad Mubarak; the minister for state for cooperation, commerce and supply; and the regional minister for transport, Mr Isaiah Kulang. Kenya's minister for culture and social services, Mr Jeremiah Nyagah, and the water development minister, Mr Moses Mudavadi, formed the Kenyan delegation led by Dr Robert Ouka. The joint communique signed today will be released simultaneously in Nairobi and Khartum tomorrow, Sunday 2 November, covering all aspects of the discussions.

Speaking after the signing ceremony, the Sudanese minister for home affairs, Mr Ahmad Muhammad, said that his country will ensure that all the previous bilateral agreements signed with Kenya will be activated and fully implemented. Speaking in Nairobi at the close of the fifth Kenya-Sudanese Ministerial Consultative Committee in Nairobi today, the Sudanese minister noted with satisfaction the friendly and cordial spirit that prevailed during the deliberations. Addressing himself to the Kenyan minister for foreign affairs, Dr Robert Ouka, the Sudanese minister extended his country's goodwill to His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi, his government and the people of Kenya for the warm welcome accorded the delegation. Dr Ouka led the Kenya delegation to the talks.

UGANDA

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS DO NOT NEED EXIT PERMITS

LD031906 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Nov 80 EA

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Otema Alimadi, has clarified that members of the diplomatic community in Uganda do not require clearance of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in order to leave Uganda. In a statement issued today, the minister further clarified that foreign nationals working with international organizations based in Uganda do not require clearance.

The minister appealed to all enforcement agents in Uganda to take note of this and facilitate in every way possible free and unhindered travel out of Uganda of diplomats and non-nationals working with international organizations in the country. The Government of Uganda, he added, regrets any inconvenience that might have been caused to diplomats accredited to Uganda, as a result of the application of the requirement for Uganda nationals to obtain permission before traveling out of the country.

CHAD

NORTHERN PROVINCES REPORTEDLY CONTROLLED BY GOUKOUNI FORCES

AB051223 Paris AFP in French 1220 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Yaounde, Cameroon, 5 Nov (AFP)--The three northern provinces of war-torn Chad--Borkou, Ennedi, Tibesti, known as BET--are now totally controlled by forces loyal to Transitional Government of National Unity President Oueddei Goukouni, a reliable Chadian Government source said today. Government forces had taken the important town of Faya-Largeau, 1,000 km (650 miles) north of the capital, Ndjamena, as well as Kalait, 280 km (160 miles) north of Abeche, and Oum Chalouba, between Arada and Fada, from the rival forces of rebel ex-defense minister Hissein Habre, the source added. Mr Goukouni was currently in Faya-Largeau, administrative center for the three provinces, to witness the victory and lay the basis of a new administation, the source said. Government troops were now going to mop up all the pockets held by Mr Habre's Armed Forces of the North (FAN). The source also categorically denied that the regular army of Libya, to the north of Chad, had been involved in the war between Mr Habre and Mr Goukouni's forces, which has been raging for more than 7 months. The world's media were invited to come to the captured region and see for themselves whether there were Libyans in Chad.

GABON

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON PRESIDENT DACKO'S VISIT

AB010950 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Joint communique on the visit of Central African Republic President David Dacko to Gabon 30-31 October 1980]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the republic and head of government, founder of the Gabonese Democratic Party, His Excellency Mr David Dacko, president of the Central African Republic, made a friednly, working visit to the Republic of Gabon on 30 and 30 October 1980. The Central African President and his delegation were given a spontaneous, enthusiastic and particularly warm welcome because of the profound friendship between the two prestigious heads of state, the constant high regard for the brotherly people of the central African Republic, the ties based on history and geography as well as the privileged nature of the relations which have fortunately always existed between the brotherly people of the Central African Republic and the Gabonese people, and because of their identical ideals.

During their talks, the two heads of state made a general survey of the major current issues both in Africa and the world, with a speical emphasis on bilateral cooperation. On this occasion, the Central African head of state had in his entourage Mr Dieudonne Padoundji-Yadjoua, minister of economy and finance; Mr Eugene-Celestin Mbedot, secretary of state for planning and cooperation; Mr (Asseng Cleandre), personal adviser to the president; Mr (Nanga Battio Gaston), presidential adviser for energy; (Mr Vouli Mbiya Alexis), ambassador and director general of state protocol at the presidency of the republic and His Excellency Emmanuel Bongopassi, Central African ambassador to Gabon. In the Gabonese head of state's party were Mr Martin Bongo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Mr Hean-Pierre Lemboumba-Lepandou, minister of economy and finance; (Mr Michel Etongue), director of the presidential civilian cabinet; (Mr Fabien Ombouma), personal representative of the president of the republic in charge of missions. His Excellency Augustin Chango, Gabonese ambassador to the Central African Republic; His Excellency (Jean-Felix Kabambe), Gabonese ambassador, presidential adviser for diplomatic affairs at the ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation.

In general, the two heads of state have noted with satisfaction their perfectly identical views on all the problems discussed and reaffirmed their common political determination to continue to work toward the establishing of lasting peace in the world based on justice and freedom and on mutual respect for the independence and sovereignty of states. In this respect, they pledged their unfailing attachment to the charter of the Organization of African Unity and their entire faith in the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa [UDEAC].

Also, they reaffirmed the need for an effective cooperation and for joint efforts with the other UDEAC member states in order to step up the development of the union and the achievement of their common goals. In this regard, the two heads of state agreed to submit the candidacy of Gabon for the sponsoring of a telecommunications engineering school during the upcoming Brazzaville sessions of the UDEAC council of heads of state scheduled to take place in December 1980.

Concerning the political situation in Africa, the two heads of state expressed their dissatisfaction with the almost unsuccessful Namibian talks which have just taken place in Pretoria between a UN delegation and the South African Government. The two parties reaffirmed their support for the SWAPO as the only legitimate party recognized by the OAU and the UN.

They paid due tribute to the members of the OAU ad hoc committee for the efforts made until now in order to restore peace and concord in Chad. They appealed to all the warring factions to abide by the resolutions calling particularly for an effective cease-fire. They noted the readiness of Central African states to contribute to a solution to the fratricidal conflict.

Concerning the situation in the Middle East, the two parties reaffirmed their support for the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty as the first step towards a general solution to this problem which recognized the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinain people including the right to a homeland in conformity with the pertinent UN resolutions. They condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, a Muslim and nonaligned country. Confident in the use of dialog as the only means to solve the conflict, the two heads of state support the efforts made by the nonaligned countries in their mediation moves, and they solemnly appeal to their Iranian and Iraqi counterparts to stop the war to insure a restoration of a just and lasting peace in this part of the world.

On bilateral relations, the CAR head of state and his Gabonese counterpart praised the uncommon quality of relations, the deep family sentiments and the cordial ties which have always united the two peoples. They expressed satisfaction with the positive results of the cooperation between their two countries, since they decided in 1976 to give the cooperation a broader legal framework which will respond to the realities of the moment. Nevertheless, they decided to intensify their relations through diversification in all fields of common interest.

President David Dacko paid tribute to President El Hadj Omar Bongo for the political, economic and (?technical) assistance the Gabonese Government and people have continued to give to the CAR people and government since the government came to power. On his part, President Omar Bongo congratulated President David Dacko for the success achieved under his enlightened and dynamic government. Finally, the two heads of state expressed the wish for more consultations between the two governments in the future, with a view to strengthening the cooperation, the climate of good neighborliness and the cordial understanding which exists between the Central Africa Republic and the Republic of Gabon. The discussions between the two leaders took place in an atmosphere of perfect understanding and fraternal cordiality. At the end of his visit, President Dacko thanked President Bongo, the people, the government and the Gabonese Democratic Party for the warm and brotherly welcome which was accorded him and his delegation during their stay in Gabon. Signed in Libreville on 31 October 1980. For the Republic of Gabon, El Hadj Omar Bongo and for the Central African Republic, His Excellency David Dacko, president of the republic.

ANGOLA

DOS SANTOS MEETS WITH SWAPO PRESIDENT NUJOMA

LD031416 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 3 Nov 80 EA

[Text] Yesterday the president of the party and the republic, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, received Sam Nujoma, the president of SWAPO, who briefed him on the military and political situation in Namibia and on the progress made by the Namibian people in their struggle for liberation. During the meeting, Sam Nujoma expressed thanks for the material, political and diplomatic aid given to the southern Africa peoples, particularly the Namibian people, by the MPLA-Labor Party and the Angolan people. The Angolan head of state, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, told Sam Nujoma that the Angolan Government would continue giving assistance to SWAPO in its struggle for Namibia's national liberation from the illegal occupation of the territory by the South African racists.

PRESIDENT TOURS BORDER AREAS, MAKES SPEECHES

Airport Address

LD312014 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos toured the border areas of [name indistinct] in an air force helicopter and was accompanied by senior members of the party and government. Before leaving Cuito-Cuanavale, our supreme leader addressed members of the public at the airport.

[Begin recording] Comrade commissioner of Cuito-Cuanavale, comrade members of the party, dear comrades and compatriots: Our visit is about to end. For a number of days, we have been in Menongue. We are now passing through Cuito-Cuanavale in order to greet you comrades. [applause]

Cuando Cubango Province is to us a province of our beautiful People's Republic of Angola. It is a heroic province. In this province, people have been fighting hard in defense of our territorial integrity and independence.

Here we have been fighting the lackeys of imperialism and South African itself. The people's armed forces for the liberation of Angola, comrades and all the people have been firmly and courageously fighting the enemy. As a result, the rest of Angola has been following with admiration and love the efforts you are making to defend our country. We would like comrades from other provinces to come here to this advanced vanguard of our revolution and our country, to contribute to making Angola a firm bastion of revolution in Africa. There are a number of young people--some comrades of the party youth wing--who have already organized themselves into a youth brigade and are now in some of the municipalities of Cuando Cubango. They are teaching the people. They are thus helping our people to implement the teachings of our immortal guide, Comrade President Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto. Their example should be followed by the rest of the Angolan youth. [applause] [end recording]

Military Base Address

LD311634 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Speech by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to the officers, NCO's and soldiers of the Cuito Canavale military base; date not given--recorded]

[Text] Our country is still going through hard times. We have two [as heard] provinces bordering Namibia, the provinces of Cuando Cubango and Cunene. On a number of occasions, South African aggressive troops have crossed our border to attack our people and our garrisons with sophisticated military equipment. But our comrades, the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] fighters, have always given quick and effective response to South African aggression.

We have also been mobilizing all our people, from Cabinda to Cunene, to give support to our boys in the fight against the South African enemy. During South Africa's most recent large-scale operation, we mobilized our students and workers and all of them were indeed ready to exchange their working tools and books for weapons with which to defend our people and our territorial integrity. A number of comrades carried out concrete acts of solidarity, by donating clothes, money and foodstuffs to be sent to the provinces of Cuando Cubango and Cunene in particular. We shall continue to mobilize our people so that they may truly and in a spirit of love render support to our people's forces for the liberation of Angola.

I don't want to make a long speech, comrades. However, I would like to convey to you the confidence of our party in the armed forces and remind you that the weapons that the comrades are now holding are weapons which are in the service of the defense of our people and in the interests of the worker and peasant classes, which constitute the majority of the Angolan people.

We are a conscientious army--an army which is conscious of our patriotic and revolutionary duties. We are an army which is hated abroad because of an ideology--the ideology of the proletariat. In this context, all FAPLA comrades should always bear in mind our party's guidance that the army is at the service of the people. It is at the service of the revolution and national reconstruction. Thank you very much, comrades.

SOUTH AFRICA

PRIME MINISTER BOTHA SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO REAGAN

LD051132 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The South African Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, has sent a telegram of congratulations to the American President-elect, Mr Ronald Reagan, after his election victory. In a statement in Pretoria, Mr Botha said the American people had taken their decision and he hoped that it would introduce a period of reasonable consultation. It had to be kept in mind, however, there was still an arms boycott in force against South Africa and that the country was also the communist influence in certain parts of Southern Africa, such as the Cuban presence.

JOHANNESBURG VIEWS POSSIBLE CHANGES IN U.S. AFRICAN POLICY

LD041806 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] We comment on American policy toward Africa. It is certain that the occupant of the White House during the next 4 years will be involved increasingly in determining American policies and attitudes toward Africa. It is a fact of Africa today that the continent has become the scene of great-power rivalry, with the West involved primarily in providing development aid to African countries, while Russia has been promoting revolutions and discontent by supplying arms.

Figures tell the story. The West provides some 80 percent of Africa's development aid as compared with 2 percent from the Soviet Union, 2 percent from Communist China and 16 percent from the oil-producing Arab countries. Moscow provides 75 percent of Africa's arms imports.

Although the Americans can be expected to continue their aid programs, their experiences in Angola and Afghanistan have moved thinking people in the United States toward adopting a tougher stand against Russian imperialism in Africa. Dr Chester Crocker, who is an adviser to Mr Ronald Reagan, probably expressed views which are also common to Mr Jimmy Carter when he recently stated: What we need in Africa is an image and reputation for reliability, a performance which African states find credible, a sense that when they get into difficulties, their Western friends might at least rally round. And certainly, this more active American interest in Africa has been demonstrably evident. Never in American history have so many senior Americans logged so many miles of air travel in Africa, sought to take on so many African problems and endeavored to bring about peaceful change or accommodation in so many African conflicts. However, the question is one of performance. Have the Americans been effective?

Many would say no. They have been too soft. And this could be changing in the new presidential term. Tougher American attitudes and actions are a strong possibility. The benefit this would bring for Africa is one of greater stability under the protective umbrella of the United States, and Africa would be in a position to concentrate on economic development. A change in American attitude could therefore prove of great benefit to African development, should Africa take advantage of the situation and give top priority to economic development.

TANZANIA

NYERERE SAYS MINORITIES WILL BE PROTECTED

LD012147 Dar es Salaam in English to Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 1 Nov 80 EA

[Excerpts] Dar es Salaam--President Nyerere today promised that his next government will be composed of capable people who will help the country pass through its economic difficulties. Addressing thousands of Dar es Salaam residents who had marched to State House to congratulate him on his reelection, the president said that in forming the government, he will take into consideration the individuals' will to grapple with the hard tasks ahead. He said that besides externally imposed problems, such as skyrocketing oil prices and climatic periods, others--like inefficiency, laziness and absenteeism--were internally (?made) and could be solved given good will.

Ndugu Nyerere said though it was true that true democracy means rule of the majority over the minority, nevertheless true democracy also means protection of minority rights. He said those who felt that there was need to change the national leadership were correct just as much as those who voted for him. Malimu said during his term in office he will always protect those minorities who want to change the national leadership.

On socialism, Dr Nyerere said the country's commitment to build an egalitarian society was irreversible. He said we shall continue to follow the (?path) because past experience has shown that it is the only rational choice for us. The president said, however, that the country was not yet socialist and therefore had remnants of capitalism (?from) capitalists. He added that while the party will insure capitalists are not given positions of leadership, they will nevertheless be protected like other minorities.